The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Are the Russians Willing to Negotiate?

Significance of Chang Hsueh-Liang's Intervention!

The Lambeth Conference and Church Unity in China

By H. Benson-Currie

The Shanghai Billboard "Racket"

A Significant British View on Cause of Silver Decline; First Move Toward "Peace Consciousness;" The Visit of Vandervelde To China; China's Failure at Geneva; Juggling the Missionary Dollar, by Charles Stafford Brown; Mr. Meng and Dr. Hu Shih on the Chinese and American Revolutions; The Plague Epidemic Situation at Harbin, by E. U. Barung; Our Brethren in China and Japan; The Dalip Singh Case at Hongkong; The Importation of Japanese Cocoons into China, by Paul K. Whang;

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1930 VOLUME 54, NUMBER 4

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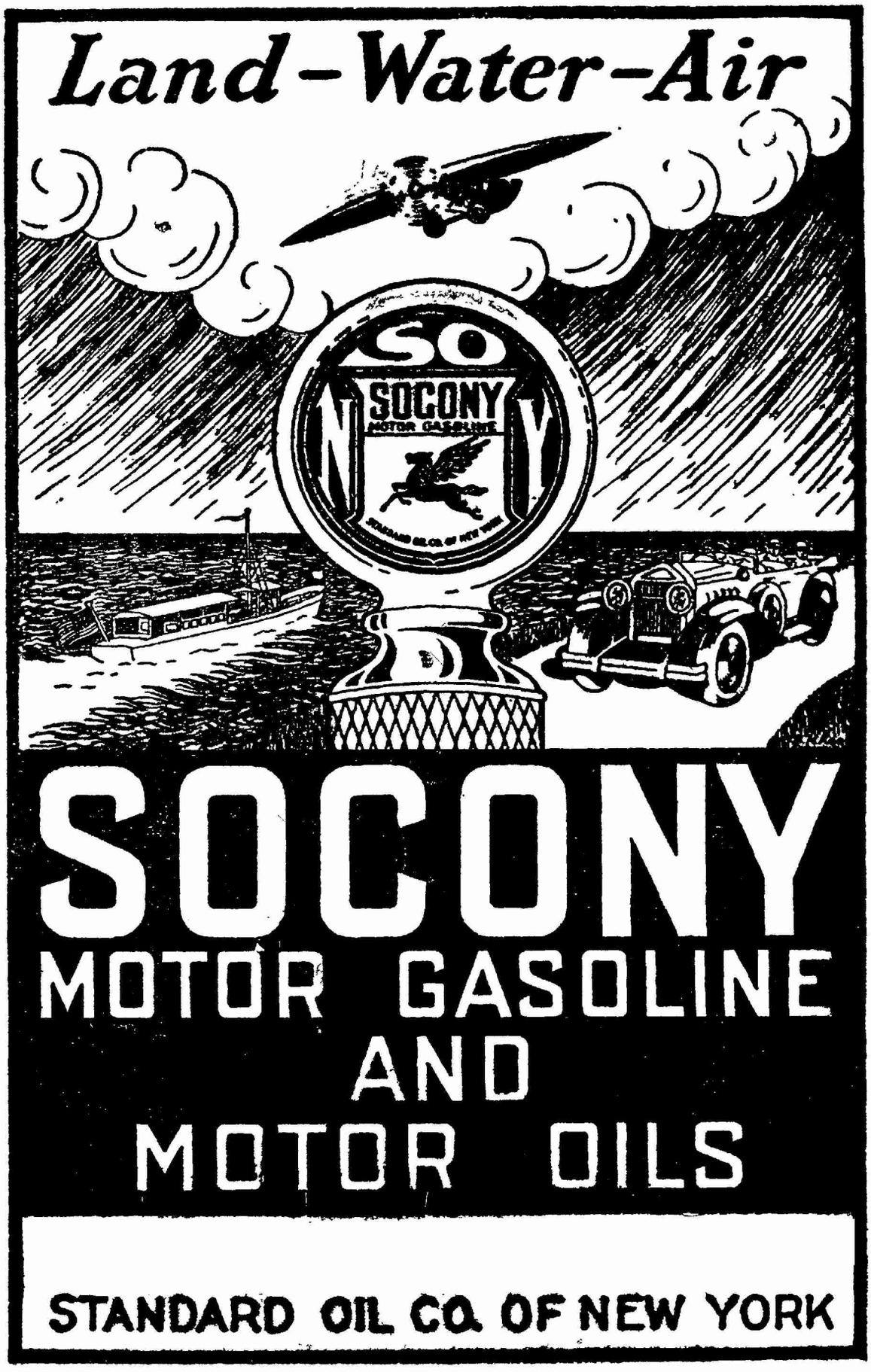
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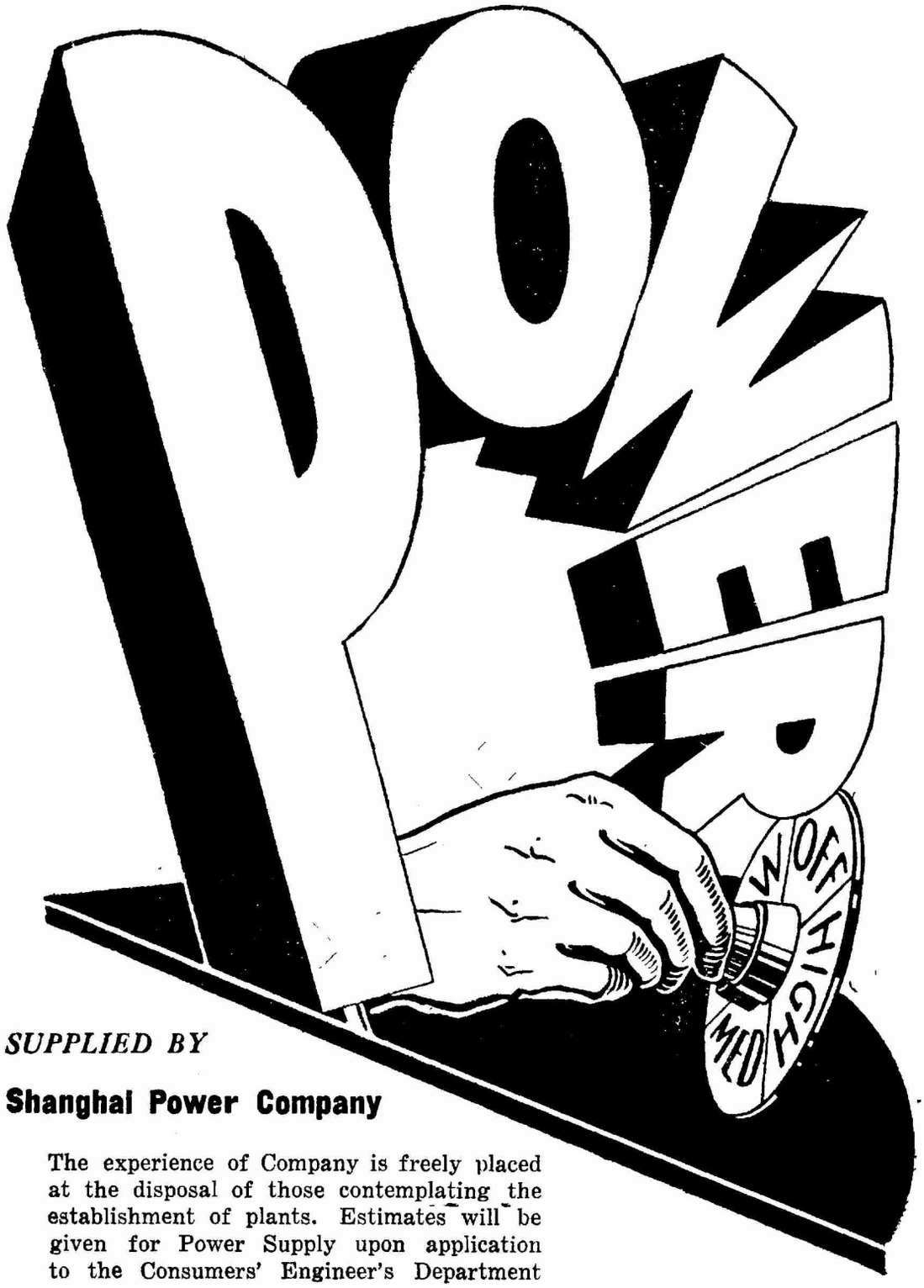

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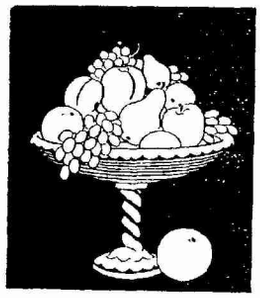

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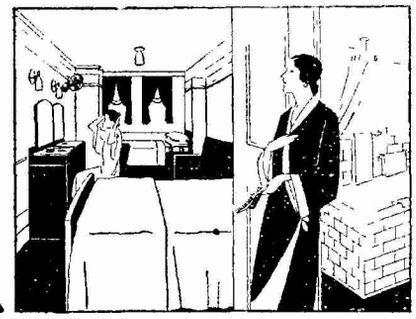

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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NOTICE

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

ARE THE RUSSIANS FINALLY WILLING TO NEGOTIATE?

THERE have been so many reports regarding the alleged formal opening of the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow, that one is inclined to doubt the accuracy of a report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers last week stating that the conference is now scheduled to open on October 11. But if this report is correct, it is a matter of considerable significance, because the chief reason for Moscow's constant postponement of the conference has been due to Moscow's hope that the Chinese National Government would not survive the attacks of the Northern rebel factions. A dispatch from Berlin which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on September 19 contained the following significant paragraph,

> Well-informed people repeat that the draconic (strict) conditions M. Karakhan pretended to impose on China were designed solely to create a Chinese reaction so that the negotiations could be delayed until the Nanking Government lost the civil war. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is as much hated by the Soviets as he was praised four years ago. His caricature at all demonstrations is carried alongside those of President Hindenburg, M. Poincare and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald."

Hence, if Russia is now willing to get down to business and negotiate a settlement of the complications over the Chinese Eastern Railway, it would seem to indicate that Moscow is now convinced that there is no longer any hope for the downfall of the National Government and the coming into power of a faction that might be more favorable to Soviet Russia. And if the present situation works out as indications seem to point, that is, a close understanding between Manchuria and Nanking, it can mean only one thing: a continuance of the policy of strong opposition to Soviet activities in China, whether communistic intrigue or Red military aggression on the Manchurian border. Russian interference —with the communist gangs south of the Yangtsze and direct military aggression in Manchuria —have been responsible more than anything else for the drawing together of Mukden and Nanking and since the diplomatic alliance between Manchuria and the National Government has now been strengthened by military and political cooperation, Red Russia now has no other course than to back down or fight. And since open fighting is out of the question, the likelihood is that

Moscow will accept the inevitable and try to make the best of a bad bargain.

There is a pressing reason why Russia should quickly move toward a settlement of the C. E. R. question, which is based on the fact that the railway is practically bankrupt. According to authoritative reports from Harbin the railway is far behind in the payment of salaries to its employes and owes more than 2,000,000 gold roubles to local Harbin banks. The balance on hand is said not to exceed Rls. 800,000. The large American, British and Japanese banks in Harbin have refused to lend the road any money under present unsettled conditions and as a last resort the Soviet manager of the C. E. R. is said to have been forced to approach the Chinese banks for an advance. He also may be able to obtain some help from the Soviet Dalbank, but this institution, obviously, is not in a too sound condition. The reasons for the railway's financial complications are obvious, and may be summed up in two words, "Soviet Policy." The Soviet Government, by force of arms, re-established Soviet domination of the line, but even Gen. Blucher's Red Army could not re-establish confidence in the stability of conditions in North Manchuria. Rather, the reverse, for travelers in that frontier section of China freely predict more trouble. And in addition to the political complications there has been the economic depression with falling off in Chinese emigrant traffic. Furthermore, the Soviet military invasion of Chinese territory has had the natural result of a break-down in Chinese authority and consequent aggravation of banditry and piracies. Reports reach Harbin almost daily of the activities of Red Russian bandit gangs, one such on Sept. 14 causing a complete cessation of railway traffic for several hours on the western line. A further report told of banditry and piracy on the lower Sungari, necessitating the dispatch of gunboats to the area. The situation now existing in North Manchuria is the natural aftermath of Red Russia's policy of aggression in that area last year which had the effect of breaking down Chinese authority in the border regions. While the chief losses fall on the Chinese, the Soviets are also sufferers because they likewise have business interests in that region, hence the high necessity for Moscow to try to reach an equitable settlement with the Chinese, and patricularly now that the likelihood of a pro-Russian faction coming into power in China has become very unlikely if not entirely impossible.

THE VISIT OF VANDERVELDE TO CHINA?

EMILE VANDERVELDE, former Prime Minister of Belgium, a leading socialist of Europe, is now visiting in North China and expects shortly to arrive in Shanghai where he is scheduled to deliver a series of lectures. Since Mr. Vandervelde is prominently identified with the so-called Second, or *Socialist* International, the Soviet Russians have paid considerable attention to his visit to China. The reason for this interest is that the Second International, with which Mr. Vandervelde is identified, is opposed to the so-called *Red or Communist* International, which maintains its headquarters in Moscow under the protecting wing of the Russian Communist Party. Just what brings Mr. Vandervelde to China at this time is not known, but various addresses which he has delivered in North China since his arrival indicate that he is interested in spreading the gospel of state socialism as opposed to communism. For example, a report of one of his addresses in Peiping, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* (Shanghai) on September 21 quoted Mr. Vandervelde as declaring that China "stands at the parting of the ways; that an unexampled opportunity exists at the present to build a sound socialist government in Chana." He expressed the view that communism is unsuited to China; that since the Chinese labor movement is still in its infancy and industry hardly established, that China's chief problem is to increase production. While in Peiping Mr. Vandervelde held several conferences with Wang Ching-wei, Kuomintang Left Wing leader and expressed the view that Mr. Wang's ideas practically coincided with those advocated by European socialists.

If it was the prospect of a Left Wing victory in China that lured Mr. Vandervelde to China at this time, he is apparently due for disappointment because recent events in North China apparently have postponed, if not entirely interrupted such a development. Wang Ching-wei and his associate Chen Kung-po, according to latest reports hurriedly departed from Peiping and are now supposed to be in Taiyuanfu where small opportunity will exist for the propagation of his views. But opportunity does exist in China for Mr. Vandervelde to preach the doctrine of anti-communism. Whether state socialism is the answer to China's labor and industrial problem, no one can say, but that something should be done about the problem of communism is obvious. In the first place Mr. Vandervelde might help a great deal by informing us whether the so-called communists of South China are *real communists.* While there undoubtedly are a few genuine disciples of Marx mixed up with the gangs or "armies" which have been pillaging Chinese and foreign property and kidnapping wealthy Chinese and missionaries in the territory south of the Yangtsze, the suspicion exists that the chief inspiration behind these activities is nothing more nor less than plain banditry. In fact we are more or less convinced that the bandits and ex-soldiers have attempted to dignify their calling by calling themselves communists. The Moscow Government and its handmaiden, the Third International, have claimed these Red bands or "armies" as their very own and have exploited their successes, but we suspect a political element in this. In other words, we strongly suspect that the Russian Communist Party is trying to improve its own prestige with the Russian people by leading them to believe that successes are being gained in the program for the communization of the so-called masses of Asia. Russia has spent much money on this program, hence it is more than likely that the Red International is trying to put over a little propaganda to convince the Russian people that it hasn't all been wasted. But if the Soviet Government imagines that it can gain any prestige in Asia or anywhere else by fathering banditry and incendiarism in China, it simply indicates that Moscow is again sadly misinformed regarding conditions in the Far East. The Red Russians made their original monumental blunder in China when they double-crossed the Kuomintang in 1927. Had they stuck to their original job as advisers

and shown the Kuomintang how to put over its revolutionary program, they might have succeeded in establishing Sino-Russian relations on a better basis than ever had existed in the past, but as stated, they destroyed their own opportunities by double-crossing their Chinese masters. Then to make matters still worse from the standpoint of Chinese public opinion, the Russian Government last summer reverted back to the old Czarist policy of military aggression in Manchuria!

But since there *are* communists in China among the student and labor bodies, Mr. Vandervelde should be able to accomplish something in showing these elements that there is another way out of the morass in which China finds herself. Whether state socialism is the way out, we are not in a position to hazard a guess. China's experience with state-owned enterprises in the past has not been a notable success. Most of China's adventures in this field in the past have ended in disaster due to mis-management and corruption, but while admitting failure, most Chinese will claim that the experiments never had a chance because of corruption and ignorance at the source, otherwise the central government. Now with a new and more enlightened central administration at the helm, the story might be different. Wang Ching-wei, probably the country's leading advocate of state socialism, in a recent declaration (*The Week in China, Peiping Leader, Sept. 6*) reiterated his program of state promotion of large-scale industrial enterprises and advocated the "concessionaire system" to encourage foreign capital along the lines which are now in operation in Soviet Russia. In other words, he would "farm-out" various Chinese industrial enterprises on a mutual profit basis to foreign capitalist. What the present National Government's ideas on these questions are, is not known, but whatever they are, there has been little opportunity for practical application because the Government has been forced to expend all its energies and finances in protecting itself against rebel factions. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, in his last financial statement told the whole story in one sentence when he declared that every time the Government neared a balanced budget, it had to embark on fresh financing in order to pay for another war! The result of it all has been that the new revolutionary government has been forced to expend practically all its energies on non-productive enterprises. True, there has been some gain, particularly in the field of military development, but there has been tremendous loss in the field of production, which is necessary to support the military machine!

N. C. D. N. AND SHANGHAI'S BILLBOARD "RACKET"

THE *North-China Daily News*, leading British newspaper in Shanghai printed a short editorial paragraph in its issue of last Sunday, which should arouse a welcome response in the minds of Shanghai residents, Chinese as well as foreigners. The editorial referred to the campaigns against billboards in the United States and in Europe and while there was no mention of conditions in Shanghai, the implication was plain. Hence there is hope that this editorial was the opening gun in what will develop into a general newspaper campaign against the billboard racket" in Shanghai. Shanghai, despite its narrow, crooked streets was once a not-unattractive city. Bubbling Well once lived up to its name as an interesting avenue of homes of *taipans*, a street where it was once possible to point out to the tourist where the nabobs of tea, silk, rubber, opium, and piece goods resided and not the least in tourist interest were the palaces where rich Chinese merchants were popularly supposed to house their harems of countless wives and concubines. But all this has gone and Bubbling Well now has become a street of small shops, to which there can be no objection, but along with the shops there has grown up a forest of billboards, or as the *N. C. D. N.* put it, a "vari-colored canyon, the banks of which are composed of printed slogans and caricatures." Here we find everything from chewing-gum to pills and even Lipton's Tea, the latest arrival. Well may we imagine the thoughts of the tourist from America or Europe who spent his good money on a trip to see the wonders of the Orient. What did he find in Shanghai? Even our one remaining Chinese temple is placarded all around with signs. In order to get into the temple it practically is necessary to crawl under or squeeze oneself between printed advertisements of pills or salve. Thus far no signs have been put up in the grounds of the English Cathedral and we wonder how the promoters of this form of advertising have overlooked this great opportunity. The strange part of it all is why the local foreign and Chinese newspapers have kept silent so long, because the billboard promoters have taken good money right out of the pockets of the newspaper proprietors. The reason for this is that an advertising agent obtains a much larger fee through the promotion of billboards than from the placing of advertisements in newspapers. Hence, the advertising agent always encourages his prospects to use more and more billboards and since most merchants are like sheep, they use more and more billboard advertising because the agent tells them it is good publicity. One often wonders what would happen if the manufacturers of America, England and Germany would visit Shanghai and see at first hand how their advertising appropriations, *intended to appeal to the people of China*, are being concentrated on a few streets in the Shanghai foreign settlements exclusively! The Shanghai newspapers, Chinese and foreign, by attacking this evil for a few weeks could easily eliminate this offence to aesthetic taste and double their advertising revenues at the same time. The best way to test out the effectiveness of billboard advertising is to try to remember the names of a few of the hundreds of products that are advertised on the blocks and blocks of billboards which disfigure the public streets. One is lucky if he can remember a half-dozen, hence the futility of this form of commercial publicity in the promotion of the sale of goods—the real purpose of efficient advertising! Aside from the element of profit which causes the advertising agent to promote this form of publicity to the exclusion of other or *legitimate* forms of advertising, there is another reason which is based on the weakness of the individual merchant who doubtless enjoys seeing his name in a public place. We once heard a billboard agent explain one of the tricks of his trade, which was to always see that one of the merchant's signs was placed where he would be sure to observe it himself when he left his home in the morning or when he gazed out of his shop-window."

THE FIRST MOVE TOWARD "PEACE-CONSCIOUSNESS"

THE National Government, on September 21, made its first move toward getting the country back on a peace-time footing. It was decided to issue a call immediately for a National Economic Rehabilitation Conference to be held in Nanking immediately following the conclusion of the present war situation. It was stated that such plans had been under consideration since the formation of the National Government, but that nothing had been accomplished owing to the necessity of devoting major attention to the suppression of rebellions against the Government. According to the plans for the conference which are now under consideration, the following subjects will receive major attention, the report being taken from the *Shun Pao* of Sept. 22 (1) Rehabilitation of Domestic and Foreign Loans;. (2) Reorganization of the Currency System; (3) Development of Industrial and Trading Enterprises; (4) Reorganization of the Domestic Finance and Taxation System.

A further indication of the Government's intentions to get back on a peace basis was given on September 19 when Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, announced that a 4th plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang would be called immediately following the conclusion of the present military campaign. The chief matters to be considered are, (1) Improvement and reorganization of Party Affairs and general political affairs; (2) Appointment of new members to fill vacancies on the State Council and the appointment of a president for the Control Yuan; (3) Election of new members to the Central Executive Committee in place of those who have been dropped as a result of the recent civil war situation and other reasons.

SIGNIFICANT BRITISH VIEW ON CAUSE OF SILVER DECLINE

DAVID Landale, for many years manager of the well known British firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company in Shanghai and Hongkong and now a member of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London and also an active member and officia. of the British China Association, contributed the following letter to the *London Times* on September 4, which deals significantly with the relationship existing between the present decline in the value of silver and the trade depression in England and elsewhere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the universal search for the cause of unemployment I wonder whether sufficient consideration has been given to the present position of silver. Silver is very closely connected with the purchasing power of more than one-half of the human race, and the protection of the value of this metal is in consequence of extreme importance to this country.

Some years ago it was decided to reduce the silver content of our subsidiary coinage to one-half, and that started the recent depreciation in the value of silver. France, in following suit, discarded her silver coinage altogether and threw a large quantity of silver on the market to be sold at any price. The Indian Government decided to get rid of their stock of silver in their currency reserve. French Indo-China threw over silver and shipped their stock of dollars to Shanghai. The Dutch are reported to be about to follow suit. As far as this country is concerned, the gain by reducing the silver content of our subsidiary coinage cannot have amounted to very much, and surely is no compensation for the loss now being incurred through the unemployment which the fall in the price of silver has caused.

By continuing to sell at the present low quotations those responsible in India must entail an enormous loss upon both the Indian Government and the people of India. The value of the Indian Government's silver reserve has been halved, and the saving of the Indian people, so far as they are represented by silver and silver ornaments, have been reduced by one-half. In consequence of all this the buying power of countries such as India andChina has been very greatly impaired, with the result that unemployment in the manufacturing districts, particularly of Lancashire and the Midlands, of this country has been largely increased.

There is no doubt that a very grave mistake has been made, probably on the advice of theoretical gentlemen with no practical experience, who should have been controlled by some central authority. In these days I think the country suffers very much from the actions of men in responsible positions who have never had to pay for their mistakes with their own money.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID LANDALE.

3, Lombard-street, E.C.3, Sept. 3.

The paragraph in Mr. Landale's communication referring to the action of the British Indian Government in disposing of its silver reserve will provide interesting reading for Chinese officialdom in view of the recent statement of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, that the National Government had made official inquiry in London (Sept. 3) regarding the policy of India in dumping large quanities of silver on the China market. Mr. Soong declared that this policy was having a disastrous effect through reducing the purchasing power of the Chinese people, hence was intimately concerned with the trade depression throughout the world due to its adverse effect upon China's trade relations with other countries. In other Chinese quarters statements have been made on this subject which were not as restrained as that of Mr. Soong, one Chinese economist charging that the British policy of disposing of the Indian silver reserve, which apparently had been taken as a means of suppressing the Indian revolution, was likely to have the effect of causing general bankruptcy on the part of all interests concerned with the trade of Asia. It apparently was due to this widely held view in China that the Chinese Government finally decided to bring the matter to the attention of the home British authorities. Mr. Landale's communication shows that the cause of the decline in the value of silver really started several years ago when the British Government decided to reduce the silver content in its subsidiary coinage. France then followed suit by discarding her silver coinage entirely. India then decided to get rid of its silver reserve and French Indo-China gave up silver and dumped its stocks on the Shanghai market. Holland is shortly to follow suit. Hence China has become the dumping-ground for the world's silver reserves and in consequence becomes the victim of the financial policies of the rest of the world. Of interest in this connection was an editorial in the *Vancouver Sun* on August 30 which called attention to the serious financial situation existing in the Far East which was having an adverse effect upon the industries of both Canada and the United States as well as Europe. The editor declared that the time had arrived for western financiers and business men to divert some of the attention to financial conditions in China, which they had concentrated on Europe. He concluded his remarks, "If the pound

sterling is not to go the way of the French franc, the German mark, and the Russian ruble, there is immediate need, there is urgent need for our international bankers and so-called world leaders to prove themselves worthy of their responsibilities."

CHINA'S FAILURE TO GET SEAT ON LEAGUE COUNCIL

WHY China exerted such strong effort to get one of the so-called non-permanent seats on the Council of the League of Nations we do not know, but we do know now that China's chief argument, that this nation, the largest and most populous in the world is entitled to a seat, was of no avail in obtaining the coveted honor. According to the report which Dr. C. C. Wu telegraphed to Nanking, some 38 nations had agreed to support China's candidacy, but when the votes were counted only 27 out of forty-eight actually represented at the meeting, supported China. As a two-thirds majority was necessary, China failed to obtain the seat. China was thus defeated by Guatamala, which country received 41 votes; by the Irish Free State, which received 36 votes and by Norway, which received 38 votes.

No one of the three countries elected is much larger, or has more people, than some Chinese provinces. But China, with her four hundred millions was told to wait until next year when a two-thirds majority is not necessary. The Chinese people will be forced to wait for a few weeks longer to get the real story giving the inside political reasons for European opposition, but according to Dr. Wu's telegram "there was a well-organized opposition to China's election," the opposition being for three stated reasons:

1.—That China was not considered eligible for re-election until next year.

2.—That two Asiatic countries, Persia and Japan, are already members of the Council; and that the League Council does not wish to have a third Asiatic member.

3.—That opposition to China's re-election had been strongly organized and was difficult to remove.

Obvious there must have been more back of the opposition than this, particularly the argument that the Council did not wish to have another Asiatic member, in addition to Japan and Persia. Much better had it been stated that the Council did not wish *another* Asiatic member *than Japan*, for Persia's membership should not have been argued against China's demand for membership. Perisa is on the League Council because this meets with the wishes of some powerful European member of the League. Apparently it did not meet with the wishes of the same or other powerful European members that China should be placed on a parity with Persia, Norway, Guatamala or the Irish Free State. There are many reasons why this situation should exist—the opium question, exterritoriality, foreign concessions—may suggest reasons why certain European Powers did not wish to see China in a position where she might be able to raise embarassing questions. And China, with a divided political house at home, was not in the best position to put up a fight for what she considered her rights. The argument that China, with her population of four hundred millions, was entitled to a seat on the Council, was perfectly logical, but when China's four hundred millions are not organized in the sense of modern highly centralized states, these millions manifestly lack political force for fighting purposes either at Geneva or elsewhere. No one ever questions Japan's right to a seat among the mighty at Washington, London, Paris or Geneva, it being unnecessary to state the reason. But as for China, she is not in a political position to enforce respect for her demands. Japan obtains respect for her demands as a matter of course. China, without centralized political or military power, must beg for what she considers right and just—and in nine cases out of ten fails to get what she wants. China did have friends in the present instance, notably Germany, but apparently this was not sufficient to win, because Germany herself is not now in a fighting position. The recent German elections indicate that the Germans themselves are about fed-up with "asking" for favors and are rapidly getting into a position where such may be *demanded*, but whether China will be able to accomplish as much remains to be seen. The *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the local Chinese newspapers on September 19 published an editorial which went to the point of this matter of China's failure at Geneva. The editorial declared, "Future success depends solely upon our own efforts. The present domestic turmoil had much to do with our failure at Geneva. Fortunately, it appears that the domestic complications may soon be liquidated. Mukden has thrown a bombshell by declaring for peace and unification and support of the Central Government. This is what the Chinese people have been praying for night and day. Following the cessation of fighting, the Government should devote major attention to foreign affairs so as to improve our status in the family of nations. This will facilitate a solution of the various diplomatic issues now pending between our country and the Powers."

Many American Consular Officials Receive Promotion

Promotions all along the line in the U. S. Consular service were announced from Washington during the week. Among them were the following:

Mahlon Fay Perkins, of Berkeley, California, first secrestary of the American Legation in Peiping, promoted to Class 1, Foreign Service; Joseph E. Jacobs, Johnston, South Carolina, formerly assistant to Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, now in the State Department, promoted to Class 3, Walter A. Adams, of Greenville, S. C., Consul at Nanking; John R. Putnam, of Hood River, Oregon, Consul at Amoy; W. Roderick Dorsey, of Baltimore, Consul at Tsingtao, all promoted to Class 3; Clarence J. Spiker, of Washington, D. C., Chinese Secretary, at Peiping, promoted to Class 4; also to the same class, Jay C. Huston, of Oakland, California, Consul in Shanghai and George C. Hanson, of Bridgeport Connecticut, Consul at Harbin; James Orr Denby, secretary with the Legation in Peiping, promoted to Class 5; Leon H. Ellis, second secretary in the Peiping Legation, appointed to Class 6; Roy Webber, of Buffalo, New York, Consul in Chefoo, promoted to Class 6; Leo D. Sturgeon, of Chicago, former Consul at Dairen, advanced to Class 7. Others promoted to Class 7 are Harry E. Stevens, of Alameda, California; George Atcheson, Jr., of Berkeley, Cal., and John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island. Mr. Stevens was on the bench of the old Provisional Court in Shanghai for several years and later become one of the Senior Consul's assessors; is now American Consul at Yunnanfu. Mr. Atcheson is on the staff of the Tientsin Consulate; Mr. Muccio is connected with the American Consulate General in Hongkong.

Significance of Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang's Intervention

According to reports from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Honan, the Government forces have occupied Lanfeng and Kaifeng on the Lung-Hai railway sector and Feng Yu-hsiang's rebel forces have begun to retreat across the Yellow River.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, on Sept. 24, issued a 24-hour ultimatum to the subordinate commanders of Feng and Yen, urging them to return to the allegience of the Government.

The *North-China Daily News* on September 25 published a dispatch from Mukden quoting Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as stating that his occupation of Peiping and Tientsin was with the full authority of the National Government. He also declared that he had telegraphed to F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, to take control at Tientsin.

THE decision of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the administration in Manchuria, to actively intervene in the political and military situation in North China, resulted from a general conference of Manchurian officialdom which had been in session in Mukden for several days prior to September 18 and which was participated in by representatives of Kirin, Heilungkiang, Liaoning (Fengtien) and Jehol provinces. The sudden departure of the Manchurian party

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the administration in Manchuria, who has intervened in the military and political situation in North China.

from its hitherto announced "neutral" policy, which has had the effect of a bombshell in Chinese politics, was preceded by the dispatch of a telegram from Mukden on Sept. 18 which read as follows.

"Construction must be achieved through obeying public opinion and suspending worthless domestic strife. When the domestic trouble first occured I dispached cables on March 1 urging both parties to suspend military action, but to my great regret my effort was fruitless and the people have been left in agony and despair for more than 7 months since fire was opened.

"If the present situation be allowed to go on, the country will with no doubt rush to destruction. I cannot bear to witness the extreme distress of the Chinese people. and so have made up my mind to do my best to establish peace in the country, relieve the people of their ceaseless trouble and establish a scheme for eternal prosperity in the nation. For this purpose the Mukden faction will hereafter trust in the National Government to carry out proper measures and will contrive administrative plans for the country by advising the Government. I shall not spare myself to save the country from trouble.

I would that all of us endeavor to save the people from torture and the country from declining in international position."

The immediate cause of Mukden's sudden change of policy is still more or less of a mystery, but generally it is believed to have been precipitated by the action of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Military Coalition, and Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader, in attempting to form an opposition government in Peiping. As early as last June it was rumored in Mukden that Manchuria would not interfere in the political situation in North China so long as Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang confined their activities to military affairs and did not attempt to form a rival government in the North. Undoubtedly it was due to Mukden's opposition to the formation of a rival government, that caused Yen and Feng to delay action on their "government," because the chief purpose of the constant procession of emissaries which Yen and Feng have been sending to Mukden, was to obtain Mukden's consent on this point. But after the entrance of the two factions of estranged Kuomintangists (Left Wing and Western-Hills) into the Peiping situation, plus Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's defeat in Shantung, the military and political elements in Peiping decided to go ahead and form their "government" without regard to Mukden's wishes. Gen. Yen apparently decided to take this action as a last minute means of bolstering up the morale of his troops, just as he had previously been forced to invite the Left Wing Kuomintangist, Wang Ching-wei, to come to Peiping a few weeks earlier. Prior to, and for a considerable time after the beginning of the present warfare, all of the political propaganda issued from Gen. Yen's camp had been violently anti-Kuomintang and one of his first acts after assuming control of Peiping and Tientsin was to oust the party headquarters which had been maintained in his territory. Hence, the wonderment in political circles when Yen suddenly reversed his policy and invited the Left Wing, the most radical group in the party, to open a headquarters in the former national capital. There then followed several weeks of squabbling between the two Kuomintang factions, the so-called Western Hills, or extreme "rightists" and the Left Wing group headed by Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po. The outcome of this was the formation of a so-called "Extended Party Congress" in the North and from that point on Yen was subjected to extreme pressure to form an opposition government.

A dispatch from Mukden which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) on September 19 stated that the relations between Marshal Chang

Hsueh-liang and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan suddenly became strained when Yen announced the formation of his "New Nationalist Government" and included in the cabinet the names of prominent Mukden politicians, including that of Marshal Chang himself. However, Mukden apparently did not decide upon military action until Yen had offered serious opposition to the dispatch of a peace telegram by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Those familiar with the political situation in Manchuria have realized all along that while many of the Northeastern militarists and politicians personally sympathized with the North, particularly with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, that Manchuria's better judgment pointed to the support of the Central Government. The reason for this is that Manchuria, pressed on the north by Soviet Russia and on the south by Japan has been in a position to realize the importance of a strong central government that would be able to resist this pressure. Manchuria also had long-standing real, or imagined, reasons for suspecting the activities of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, long thought to be under Russian influence. Furthermore, Feng has been Manchuria's traditional enemy since the days of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling. It was therefore of considerable significance that Marshal Feng, as recently as ten days ago hurriedly sent two of his own emissaries to Mukden for the purpose of explaining his position. Also, as indicated in a discussion of Sino-Russian relations which appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, it undoubtedly was more than accident that caused Soviet Russian to suddenly consent to a formal opening of the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow, immediately following the report that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had decided to intervene in the situation south of the Great Wall. Although the Chinese delegates, headed by Moh Teh-hui of the Chinese Eastern Railway, have been in Moscow for several weeks, the Soviet Government constantly placed obstacles in the way of a formal opening of the conference, undoubtedly in the hope of the downfall of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government and the ushering in of a regime that might be more friendly to the Soviets. As for Manchuria, the Russian problem has been a matter of prime importance, because Moscow since the beginning of the Sino-Russian complications last year had reverted to the old Czarist policy of military aggression on the Chinese border and worse, was financing Mongolian and "Red" bandit activities inside Chinese territory. Early this year the Soviet authorities in North Manchuria warned Chang Hsueh-liang that they would intervene again in case Manchuria sent troops south to assist the National Government. Why they have not done so, in view of the present situation, leads into the field of speculation, but probably is based on Moscow's nervousness regarding the attitude of Japan, America and certain European states, which are in a none too friendly state of mind regarding Soviet activities in China as well as Soviet economic policies generally. A further element which undoubtedly has some influence upon Soviet Russia has been the practical bankruptcy of the Chinese Eastern Railway since Moscow's forcible resumption of control of the line late last year.

Aside from certain inner circles in close touch with Mukden, the sudden decision of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to actively intervene with military force south of the Wall, caused almost as much surprise in Nanking as in Peiping. The first definite information that Mukden had decided to move was on Sept. 17 when Dr. Wang Chung-hui, head of the Nanking Judicial Yuan announced that the Government had received a telegram from Marshal Chang that he had decided to mobilize his forces and send troops into the Tientsin-Peiping district. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek also issued a statement congratulating Mukden upon the important move and at the same time issued orders to his troops to redouble their efforts against the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang in northern Honan. Another report which may have had some bearing on the situation in respect to both Nanking and Mukden was an announcement from Gen. Yen's camp at Peiping to the effect that a certain group of Szechuen militarists had decided to advance on Hankow with 100,000 troops, the cost of this adventure being defrayed from Yen's treasury.

The National Government on Sept. 22 (*Sin Wan Pao* report, Sept. 23) replied to Mukden's appeal for peace, the telegram highly eulogizing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for his move in favor of peace and unification. The Government's message emphasized that the recent breach of the peace and delay in reunification had resulted from the rebellion of the two Northern warlords and despite all efforts at a peaceful adjustment, it had finally been necessary to resort to forceful measures. Had the Government not launched the punitive expedition, national peace and unification so earnestly desired by the Chinese people, could never have been attained. Now that the defeat of the two rebels had been attained, the Government was in a position to adopt a magnanimous attitude and would grant the subordinate commanders of Yen and Feng equitable treatment along with the other national units under the direct control of the central authorities.

In addition to this telegram, Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, on Sept. 20 also dispatched a message to Chang Hsueh-liang wherein he expressed the gratitude of the Nanking officialdom at Mukden's move. "By exalting the position of the Central Government in the elimination of the rebels, you have adopted the right course for the prevention of future trouble. Your action has cleared the situation and imaugurated a new atmosphere of peace and tranquility. You have thus become the bulwark of the Party and State ....At this time at the beginning of the political tutelage period, it is necessary for all to devote their strength toward the fostering of the strength of the nation...."

NOW THE INTERVENTION WAS CARRIED OUT

The actual occupation of the Tientsin-Peiping area was carried out by Liaoning (Fengtien) provincial troops under Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, who has had command of the forces stationed in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan. Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung's troops reached the Luan river area (midway between Shanhaikwan and Tientsin) on Sept. 19 and immediately proceeded by train to Tientsin. Gen. Yu's force, according to the Japanese *Rengo* service consisted of four infantry and one cavalry brigades and a considerable force of artil-

lery. Tientsin was occupied by the Fengtien troops on September 20 and Peiping was occupied two days later, the Shansi forces effecting a peaceful withdrawal previously. Shansi troops which had been stationed on the Tientsin-Pukow railway southward of Tientsin in the vicinity of Tehchow on the Shantung-Hopei border, also withdrew toward Shansi province by way of Tientsin. Simultaneously with this move, Gen. Shih Yu-san, one of Feng's subordinates, who had gone over to the Government last year but had rejoined Feng last December, again apparently executed a right-about-face and withdrew his forces from the Feng front and moved them into northern Shantung. He claimed to be acting in accordance with an understanding which he had reached with Gen. Han Fu-chu, the Government commander in Shantung, but in other quarters it was suspected that he was attempting to occupy the southern portion of Hopei province on his own behalf in view of the withdrawal of Yen's troops.

While an attempt was made on the part of Gen. Yen's subordinates in Peiping to create the impression that Mukden's intervention was for the purpose of supporting the Yen-Feng coalition, this contention was not borne out because Gen. Yen announced his resignation from the chairmanship of his "New Nationalist Government," immediately upon receipt of the news of the mobilization of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's troops. Shortly following this, all Shansi officials in both Tientsin and Peiping relinquished their posts and hurriedly departed for Yen's military headquarters at Shihchiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow railway in western Hopei (Chili) province. The members of the new Peiping "government" including the personnel of the so-called "Extended Party Congress" in Peiping, also evacuated Peiping, some departing for Yen's headquarters and others departing for other points. Wang Ching-wei, Kuomintang leftist, who had taken the lead in the formation of the new Peiping administration on Sept. 9, only about a week previously, accompanied by thirteen of his associates departed from Peiping on Sept. .20 In an interview which was circulated by *Rengo* the previous day, Mr. Wang expressed strong disapproval of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's peace telegram and declared that if Mukden really wished a peaceful solution of the trouble between North and South, that he would be willing to cooperate. In the event, however, that Mukden intended to use force, Mr. Wang declared, "there remains nothing for us to do but evacuate Peiping and retire to Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi." Dr. Chu Ao-hsiang, who had served as Gen. Yen's foreign minister in Peiping, in an interview also circulated by *Rengo* on Sept. 19, admitted that the relations between Mukden and Peiping "had been severed for the time being, hence the true intentions of the Mukden faction in respect to the present mobilization are not ascertainable."

FENG CONTINUED FIGHTING

Although reports from the North indicated that Feng Yu-hsiang would also relinquish his command, these reports were not borne out by actual developments in northern Honan where Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have continued their opposition to the advance of the Nationalist forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Immediately upon receipt of the news of Mukden's mobilization, Gen. Chiang issued orders to his troops to redouble their efforts for the occupation of Kaifeng, Chengchow and Loyang and according to reports, serious fighting has been proceeding along the entire front, Gen. Chiang's objective apparently being to occupy Loyang and Chengchow in order to cut off the retreat of the Kuominchun troops back into Shensi province. Reports circulated by the *Kuo Min* (official,) news agency from Nanking on Tuesday, Sept. 23 indicated that Gen. Chiang had been successful in occupying Chengchow, an official dispatch from Gen. Chiang's headquarters reporting that a complete rout of Feng's forces had started on the night of Sept. 22. Reports which appeared in the Chinese newspapers indicated that Feng would not attempt to retreat into Shensi province, but instead would attempt to cross the Yellow River into southern Shansi where he had been granted a section of territory by his ally, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

The occupation of the Peiping-Tientsin district by the Manchurian forces has naturally been responsible for rumors that fresh trouble may shortly be expected between Nanking and Mukden. The Japanese *Rengo* service on Sept. 23 circulated an interview with an un-named "influential Mukden representative," who was quoted as saying that Mukden's attitude would be that of strict neutrality; that the mobilization of the Manchurian forces was not for the purpose of subjugating the Shansi forces; that the mobilization was carried out with a complete understanding with Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang; that both Yen and Feng wonld be permitted to retain their present positions. Owing to the war psychology which prevaiis throughout the country it is but natural that speculation regarding the future should turn in this direction, but present indications seem to point toward a period of peace and reconstruction. The reason for this is general financial exhaustion on all sides, in Manchuria as well as elsewhere. A report in the *Shun Pao* on Sept. 24 stated that dispatches had been received from Mukden to the effect that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang would shortly assume the office of Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the National forces and probably would proceed to Peiping to take the oath of office. It was also stated that appointments to various government posts in North China would not be made until a conference could be held between representatives of the two groups, which apparently means that Marshal Chang will have a considerable voice in the nominations. The most difficult problem to work out, apparently, will have to do with the activities of the Kuomintang Party in the North. While Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang is supposed to be personally favorable toward the activities of the Kuomintang, the older members of the Manchurian group are not favorable and never have permitted the party to establish headquarters in their territory. Dr. Lo Wen-kan, who has at various times held the posts of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Justice in the old Peking Government, but who now holds an influential position at Mukden, was quoted in the *Peiping Leader* on September 14 as being opposed to what he called the "one-party dictatorship" at Nanking, he declared, "I am not interested in the

question of who or what party is behind the government .....if the government offers a program which provides for the calling of a people's conference and the drafting of a constitution so that all political rights will be restored to the people, then it will deserve not only my support, but that of all those who desire to see Chinese politics return to their right tracks."

The *Sin Wan Pao* on Sept. 23, published a dispatch from Peiping stating that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was planning the dispatch of a further circular telegram containing additional proposals to the Central Government regarding his ideas on peace and unification. This telegram stated Mukden's decision to intervene in the situation was the result of definite arrangements which had been concluded between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and General Chiang Kai-shek. It was claimed that the plan was not disclosed until the recent session of the Mukden Supreme Council, and when some of the older military officials offered opposition, that the Young Marshal threatened to retire from office and go abroad. Marshal Chang's second declaration on the question of peace will be made immediately following the establishment of his military control in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

The *Central Daily News*, official newspaper of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, issued at Nanking, published on September 24 an editorial reviewing the present situation and forecasting future policy. The purpose of the recent military compaign against the Northern rebels, according to the writer of the editorial, was largely for removing the last remaining obstacles preventing a realization of the "Three Principles of the People." The following should constitute the policy of the government, immediately after the conclusion of the military campaign:

First, strong military forces should be transferred to Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, under able commanders in order to bring about a complete and lasting suppression of the communist-bandit menace.

Second, the Government must exercise extreme care in the selection of magistrates for the various districts under the jurisdiction of the central authorities. Regulations must be adopted, providing severe penalties for those convicted of bribery, graft or other crimes. Provincial governments must be controlled by properly-trained officials.

Third, The Government must immediately reach a decision regarding the rights of the public and of private economic enterprises. Extortionate taxes of every description, hampering industrial development must be done away with immediately. This applies to the territories which have been under the Central Government as well as those previously under the jurisdiction of the Northern rebels.

Fourth, The Government must immediately embark on after-war relief measures in the famine and war-stricken areas in Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Kansu and Shensi. The Chinese people throughout the nation should demand that the Government immediately take steps to bring about these reforms.

THE CASE OF LENOX SIMPSON

The *Kuo Min* official news agency, in a dispatch from Tientsin on September 22 stated that R. C. Grierson, acting deputy commissioner of the Tientsin Customs, accompanied by 200 customs employes, had formally taken over control of the Tientsin custom house. It was claimed that Lenox Simpson, British writer and propagandist, who had seized the custom house on behalf of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, had relinquished his position together with the staff members who had been appointed by Simpson. The report claimed that Simpson had suddenly departed from Tientsin for an unknown destination on the evening of September 20. However, a *Reuter* report from Tientsin on September 23, which was published in Shanghai on the following day, claimed that while R. C. Grierson and the regular staff had arrived, that Simpson and his staff were still, "carrying on." The *Shanghai Evening Post* on September 24 published a report, apparently based on information obtained from the head office of the Maritime Customs at Shanghai, stating that Col. Hayley Bell, former commissioner at Tientsin who had been ousted from his position by Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale), had returned to Tientsin and again resumed his position. It was admitted, however, that the position was not clear as Simpson was also reported to be still holding the custom house.

The latest issues of the *Peiping Leader* (former Yen organ) to arrive in Shanghai contained interesting reports regarding Simpson's efforts to withold the additional sum of $350,000 monthly from the Tientsin custom's revenues for alleged educational purposes in Peiping. Simpson claimed that this sum, accruing from the Russian share of the Boxer indemnity, was not being remitted to Peiping for the support of certain government schools, hence Simpson proposed to take direct action and withold the amount at Tientsin. R. C. Grierson, acting on behalf of instructions from the Inspector General's office and the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government, wrote a letter to Simpsom threatening to hold him personally responsible in case he detained the funds. Simpson then made a hurried trip to Peiping to consult Dr. Chu Ao hsiang, the Peiping foreign minister. Dr. Chu then issued a statement claiming that the disposal of the former Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity, was not under the control of the Inspector General

Several weeks ago Gen. Yen started in Peiping a new bank which he announced would shortly supersede the Central Bank of China presided over by T. V. Soong, Finance Minister at Nanking. Owing to Gen. Yen's known shortage of funds there was considerable mystery as to the source of the capital of his new bank. The secret was disclosed on Sept. 23 when the *Kuo Wen* news agency, in a message from Tientsin, alleged that Lenox Simpson, Yen's commissioner of customs at Tientsin, had handed Gen. Yen $1,600,000 from the Tientsin customs revenues. With the $1,600,000 as collateral, Yen issued many millions of bank-notes which he used to pay his troops. Recently when Yen resigned the chairmanship of his new "government" (only a week old) and the administration collapsed, the new bank-notes slumped to about ten cents on the dollar.

It was claimed that prior to the occupation of Tientsin by the Mukden forces that Simpson had remitted all remaining funds, amounting to more than a million dollars, to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan at Taiyuanfu.

The Communist Situation

The *Kuo Min* news agency on Sept. 23 circulated a report from Hankow claiming that the government forces under Gen. Ho Chien had occupied the important city of Liling in eastern Hunan, which had been held by the communists for a considerable period. It was stated that the Chinese red bands had retreated toward Yuhsien in southeastern Hunan and Pinghsiang in western Kiangsi. Two Kiangsi divisions were reported as cooperating with the Hunanese troops in an advance on Pinghsiang. An earlier report, also by *Kuo Min*, claimed that all communists had been driven from an area of about 20 miles in the vicinity of Changsha.

Nicholas Roosevelt Not Going to Philippines

A *United Press* message from Washington, September 24, stated that Nicholas Roosevelt had resigned the appointment recently given him as vice-governor of the Philippine Islands and had instead been appointed Minister to Hungary. The withdrawal of Mr. Roosevelt means a great victory for the Filipinos, who were greatly incensed at slighting general references which he had made to them in his book on their country.

New Tariff on October 10—But Abolition of Likin Postponed

Announcement was made in Chinese telegrams during the week that a new National Tariff would be promulgated October 10, which is the anniversary of the Chinese Republic. Previous announcements were to the effect that the abolition of likin would be enforced from the same date but the same telegrams which announced the new tariff stated that the abolition of likin would be postponed.

Another Censored Message from India

(The Chicago Tribune on August 25 published the following message regarding the situation in Bombay, India, which had been filed at the cable office in Bombay on July 11, but was held up by the British censors. As the introduction, which was written in the Tribune office shows, Mr. Dailey discovered by accident that his message had been censored, hence he mailed the message to The Tribune by "secret mail" and after considerable delay it finally reached its destination. Charles Dailey, who is covering the Indian revolution for The Tribune, is well known in China, having been stationed in Peiping for several years).

(INTRODUCTION)

A leak in the British censor's office at Bombay, India, has revealed the complete suppression of a dispatch to *The Tribune* giving a vivid eyewitness account of one of the largest civil disobedience demonstrations staged by Gandhi's followers.

Charles Dailey, *Tribune* Correspondent, was not informed of the censor's action on July 11 when he filed the dispatch and only learned of it when questioned by authorities concerning publication on July 26 of excerpts from it in the "*Congress Bulletin*," one of the numerous mimeographed circulars, which the rebels issue because all their newspapers have been closed down by the British government. Mr. Dailey was able to convince the authorites by cabling London and Chicago that the "leak" was in their own office. He then sent a copy of the dispatch to a residential address in Chicago in order to prevent further attempts at its suppression.

The dispatch is the first actual, eyewitness story to reach America of how the British-led police in India are fighting the Indian rebels. It indicates that the censor has done a thorough job of editing and toning down such dispatches as were allowed to come over the cables. Here's the dispatch.

BY CHARLES DAILEY.

(*Chicago Tribune Press Service.*)

Bombay, July 11.—(Suppressed by cable censor; forwarded by secret mail.)—The police battled two hours with nationalists this afternoon and the police, with the support of military forces, "won" when darkness fell. Hundreds of nationalists were sent to hospitals, but their determination exceeded that of June 21 while the police brutalities also exceeded the former riot.

I witnessed the battle from a pile of timbers until the last lathi charge drove off those still remaining. Never have I seen such wicked clubbing by white officers, fierce lathi (bamboo aticks) charges, cavalry dashes upon unarmed, unresisting people.

During the entire afternoon not even a stone was thrown at the police. White capped congressmen went down one by one, under the blows. They were picked up by the "war council" medical corps, members wading in time and again with stretchers, carrying off the wounded.

Ambulances Kept Busy

Where I stood eight ambulances at one time loaded the wounded, while at other regions of the wide plaza the clatter of ambulance gongs could be heard. Every ambulance in the city was utilized, together with the surgical staffs of at least twelve hospitals.

The conflict had a military backing not because of the danger of violence by the unarmed nationalists, but because the prayers they sought to offer and the parade that was to follow were each a tribute to the Garhwali rifle soldiers, who refused to shoot unarmed men, women and children on the frontier and who since have been court martialed.

Anticipating resistance, women participants were also banned and even the carrying of umbrellas was stopped by the nationalists so that they would not be accused of even trying to resist.

Vote to Defy Authorities

The congress announcement stated the procession was "to honor the soldiers' act of humanity, they having set an example to all brave men that their real strength is for the protection of the weak." The announcement also said that after prayers on the Maidan esplanade a silent procession would march 15 minutes later over a route through the fort section.

Some hours before the meeting Police Commissioner Healy notified nationalist leaders the parade was forbidden, but the independence committee voted to defy the authorities.

Both mounted and unmounted forces, some armed with rifles, some with revolvers, and all others with lathis, took their places on the esplanade early. White officers also carried clubs and rubber weapons.

Even before the time set for the parade, the police and other armed forces began their attacks.

In the first 10 minutes seven lathi charges were made. From my position close to a bronze statue of the Angel of Peace, I saw white officers leading men in vicious charges, the former knocking men senseless with every blow of their clubs.

Stretcher Bearers on Hand

Red Cross stretcher bearers were a stone's throw away, while dozens of other first aid men were at intersecting thoroughfares. The first police charge was against a crowd on the opposite side of the street from the square. The lathi armed police, massed in a solid line, plunged into the crowd, unable to escape the blows because of the throng behind. Mounted troops cleared the streets.

It required some time to clear streets of fallen victims, but paraders came from various directions. Dozens were carried to the ambulances. At the outset there were insufficient stretchers, but soon further ambulances came, including those of the municipality as well as hastily converted motor cars, while two trucks brought more stretchers and carriers. Now and then a police van charged up to carry arrested leaders to the police station.

Once the square was cleared, attention was turned to the esplanade before Victoria railway station, where the paraders were attempting to form. From 5 to 7 o'clock the police made not fewer than 30 charges, each with its proportionate number of victims. At one time twelve ambulances clanged towards the hospitals loaded with bleeding or unconscious victims.

Darkness Ends "War."

At 6:15 a general charge was ordered against the nationalists again trying to form in the esplanade. The cracks of police clubs as they fell upon the heads of the congressmen resounded. Many who had witnessed the attacks made an effort to escape across the square. A captain of cavalry with his adjutant and an orderly entered the esplanade, taking position in the center, when another heavy lathi charge was made.

As a result of a later charge, eleven ambulances were simultaneously loaded with prostrate forms. At least fifteen ambulances were used, each making from three to five trips to hospitals and each carrying from three to six victims.

Seven o'clock came, and with darkness falling fast, the last lathi charge was made while the mounted forces on the outskirts prevented the approach of other nationalists. The police "won" after more than two hours of "fighting" without even a stone hurled against them.

Police Raids in Bombay Continue

Bombay dispatches indicate that police raids are of frequent occurrence. Nine places were visited by the police September 16, among them the headquarters of the "Red Flag Union," the "Young Workers' Union" and the homes of two Americans accused of unauthorized publishing. Documents and pamphlets were seized and particularly letters exchanged between American and Indian Communists.

Hundreds Slain In Recent Revolt in Indo-China

Reports published in Paris last week showed that the rebellion in Indo-China is assuming alarming proportions, thus necessitating the mobilization of all available forces, which are being assisted by airplanes in attacking the rebels from the air with their machine guns. Every day brings fresh clashes, the latest coming from Ninhlong, where hundreds are reported to have been killed after a pitched battle.

"Plays Football and Ping Pong"

The *North China Daily News* reports that when a Young Cantonese student, charged with stealing $6 in the Chinese Y. M. C. A., was brought before Judge Loo his father said: "I can't understand why he should steal or why he should be short of money. I give him 40 cents a week. At home he is properly behaved but, when he goes out, he plays football and ping pong."

Diversity of Taxation in Central China

BY FRANK P. LOCKHART

(U. S. Commerce Reports, August 18)

A LARGE percentage of the articles which enter into general trade are subject to tax in Central China. The levies, however, proportionately fall heaviest on those items which enter into foreign trade, either as imports or exports. The consolidated tax or "tungshi," which is nothing more or less than likin (local taxes on movements of goods and products) in its simplest form, is in theory a revenue of the National Government, but in practice it is, at least in Hupeh and Hunan Provinces, a provincial tax.

Opium Taxes Furnish Large Revenues to Yangtze Area—Wood-Oil and Cotton Fees

One of the largest sources of revenue along the Yangtze River is from the various taxes on opium. These are collected by the branches of the Opium Suppression Bureau, which, as its name indicates, has as its ostensible object the suppression of traffic in opium, and is, in effect, almost purely an institution for the control of the opium trade for the purposes of revenue. It is believed that the funds collected by the Opium Suppression Bureau, after the payment of administrative expenses, are remitted direct to the chief military officer of the district concerned. In Hankow, according to creditable information, the following taxes are in force: Per picul of 1,000 ounces, 280 Mexican dollars; license fee for opium den, 200 to 400 dollars per month; license fee for hotel in which opium is consumed, 50 to 100 dollars per month; license fee for opium smoker, 6 dollars per month.

The examination office of the Ministry of the Interior, while not strictly a tax bureau, charges 0.10 dollar per picul for testing wood oil and 0.06 dollar for testing cotton. Its monthly revenues are approximately 9,000 Mexican dollars and its expenses about 7,000 dollars. In addition to the Hankow office, it has a branch in Shasi, and hopes to extend its activities to include other products.

Revenues Obtained by the National Goveanment

It would be extremely difficult even to estimate the total revenues which the National Government obtains from the Hankow, Chungking, and Changsha areas, but it is believed that apart from the customs duties and salt imposts, comparatively little reaches the Government. While the national revenue in theory is remitted to the central government, in actual practice a large part is used for local expenditures. The total national taxes levied and collected in Hupeh Province may be estimated as follows:

Estimate of collection of national taxes in Hupeh Province

Customs revenue (import, export, coast trade, tonnage dues, transit passes)	1,100,000
Stamp tax	60,000
Tobacco and wine tax	100,000
Parcel-post tax	10,000
Rolled-tobacco tax	300,000
Salt revenue	800,000
Special tax on wheat flour	8,000
Native customs revenue (Wuchang—native craft, tonnage; Sinti—bamboo and lumber; Kingsha—native craft, tonnage, bamboo and lumber)	40,000
Total	2,418,000
Revenues from opium	3,000,000
Grand total	5,418,000

Information concerning the taxes collected by all of the various Provinces is difficult to obtain. In Hupeh and Hunan Provinces the consolidated tax (tungshui) has been allotted to the provincial authorities to cover expense of government. The tax is, in effect, likin and is collected on practically every product as soon as it is transported from one place to another. Numerous tax-collection offices (likin barriers) have been established along the principal thoroughfares. A very elaborate tax schedule has been warker out so as to cover practically every item entering into trade. Approximately 2,000 items are catalogued in the schedule. The tariff may be roughly divided into the following classifications:

Foodstuff necessities.—From 1½ to 3 per cent of their value. This includes all foodstuffs, with the exception of potatoes, fresh fish, rice raised and consumed within the Province, salt, and flour. The latter two are subjected to special taxes.

Other necessities.—Approximately 3 per cent. This classification includes practically all articles, except foodstuffs and luxuries. It includes such items as furniture, cloth, wearing apparel, and machinery. Cloth manufactured within the Province, however, is not thus taxed.

Luxuries.—From 6 to 15 per cent. This classification comprises all articles not necessary to life. Automobiles, except those imported by the provincial bureaus for public use, are classed as luxuries.

Kerosene and gasoline are not subjected to tungshui, although lubricating oils, lampware, candles, and wax are taxed 3, 4, and 8 per cent, respectively. At Hankow this tax, in many instances, has been collected on products shipped to the interior, ever though the shipments were covered by transit passes.

Surtax on Consolidated Tax

Tungshui, or consolidated tax, as its name indicates, was originally a unified tax meant to comprise all the various forms of taxation. However, it is now common to levy a surtax on tungshui. Such surtaxes customarily range from 30 to 40 per cent of the amount of the tungshui.

In Hankow the 30 per cent surtax on tungshui, collected on goods in transit to other points, is for the following stated purposes: 20 per cent for famine relief and 10 per cent for labor relief. On April 8, 1930, it was announced that a further surtax of 10 per cent of the consolidated tax would be collected for the purpose of supplying funds for bandit suppression.

Other provincial revenues are the title deed transfer tax, which is generally 14 per cent of the sale price of the property, and the mortgage deed tax, usually 11 per cent of the value of the property. A land tax is collected, sometimes on the assessed value, and sometimes on the product of the land. Another customary provincial revenue is lotishui or destination tax, levied and collected on a product at its destination.

Some Military Taxes Still Imposed

Military taxes, as such, have been abolished wherever possible. Freight rates on the railroads, however, have been increased to include certain sums for military purposes and the railways frequently are virtually under military control. In order to obtain shipping space for most products moving over the Peiping-Hankow Railway, it is necessary to purchase a military permit. A local American exporter states that he recently paid 6 to 9 Mexican dollars per ton for military permits covering a shipment of sesamum seed on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and, in some instances, 600 to 800 dollars per car on carload lots of native products.

Revenues of Hupeh Province

The consolidated tax, or tungshui, under 26 separate classifications, and various surtaxes on tungshui, constitute by far the most important source of revenues in Hupeh Province, in which is located Hankow, the principal trading center of Central China. Tungshui and surtaxes account for approximately 62½ per cent of the total provincial revenue of 1,609,344,405 Mexican dollars, which includes 4,527,704 dollars collected under a heading "fee for bandit and communist suppression."

Municipal Taxation—in Hankow and Chungking

Municipal taxes vary according to the municipality. In general, however, they follow the form of license fees and likin (tax on goods moving from Province to Province). Another very favorite method of raising municipal revenue is to persuade the local chamber of commerce or similar organizations to subscribe to municipal bonds, secured by house rentals or other revenues. Sometimes the bonds are issued direct to the public, which is urged to purchase them. A brief résumé of the municipal taxes in Hankow and Chungking follows:

Hankow.—Taxes in Hankow are listed under 40 separate classifications, which in September, 1929, provided a monthly total of 306,467 Mexican dollars in specific taxes, and sundry fees totaling 45,114 dollars. It is reported that in accordance with an agreement with provincial authorities, no provincial revenues will be collected within the Hankow special municipal area, except on goods which are to be transported to points outside the area. Taxation within the city thus is reserved entirely for providing municipal revenues.

Chungking.—Municipal taxes in force in Chungking include: Central Park admission fee; police tax; grain-measure fee; theater-protection fee; cow and buffalo killing tax; taxes on hotels, theaters, tea shops, and other "special" businesses; petition form fee; registration fee; jetty construction tax on merchant steamers; and additional taxes on kerosene, cigarettes, opium, and other products or services.

Among the taxes collected at Chungking may be mentioned the 2½ per cent surtax on goods passing the customs at Chungking, either incoming or outgoing. This is a continuation of the customs surtax which was in effect before the revision of the customs tariff and continues to be collected in Chungking despite the efforts of the National Government to have it abolished. This revenue was pledged by the local military chieftain as a guaranty for a loan of 5,000,000 Mexican dollars, which he obtained from Chinese merchants in Chungking about three years ago.

National Taxotion in Chungking—Annual Revenues

The national taxes which are known to be collected in Chungking are the regular customs duties, stamp tax, parcel-post tax, and the tobacco and wine tax. In addition to the municipal and other taxes mentioned, the following special taxes are levied: On cigarettes, cigars, machine-made wines and confectionery, special tax, 20 per cent ad valorem, municipal tax, 6 per cent ad valorem; on kerosene and gasoline, 1 Mexican dollar per unit (or two 5-gallon tins); on metallic materials, mostly for arsenal and mint use, 10 per cent ad valorem; on metallic materials, half for arsenal or mint use, 2½ per cent ad valorem. As in Hankow, a very large amount of revenue is obtained in Chungking from the opium trade.

Taxes on Wood Oil at Wanhsien

Wood oil is the principal product exported from Wanhsien, located on the Yangtze River in Szechwan Province, to the United States. The taxes levied on shipments of wood oil from that point to Hankow include export duty of 5 per cent and surtax of 2½ per cent ad valorem; likin, under various forms of pretense, equivalent to 27.5 silver cents per picul; a fee for protection against bandits; a testing fee; and numerous other charges in the interests of education and for highway construction—still largely a future project.

Shipments made from Chungking to Hankow are taxed slightly higher than the rate between Wanhsien, totaling in taxes alone about 1.28 Shanghai taels per picul, and comprising a closely identical list of tax impositions.

Wide Scope of Taxation in Hupeh and Hunan Provinces

Since there are perhaps several thousand taxing districts in the Central China area, it has not been found possible to make a comparative table of the taxes collected in various hsiens or districts, but it is believed that there is a greater degree of unification and a wider scope to the taxation in force in Hupeh and Hunan Provinces than apparently exists within other districts.

In this district on 1 picul of rice the following levies are made: Land (provincial) tax, 0.15 Mexican dollar; consolidated tax (tungshui), 0.15; surtax on tungshui, 0.045; destination tax (lotishui), 0.3; wharfage dues, approximately 0.01; stamp tax (when retailed), 0.01—a total 0.665. The taxes on salt are: Production tax, 3 Mexican dollars; destination tax (deferred duty), 1.5; surtax, 6; depot construction fee—at source, 0.1 dollar and at destination 0.1 dollar; transportation-office fee, 0.05—a total of 10.75. The sale price per picul of salt, as fixed by the Salt Gabelle, is $14.28 at Hankow, including the taxes, which comprise approximately 70 per cent of the price.

Tax Payable on Practically Every Necessity

Practically every item which is necessary to the daily existence of the Chinese is taxed in one way or another. Likin is a very favorite form, possibly because its collection machinery is best known to the tax officials, and it has been so long a recognized tax that its payment is taken as a matter of course by most Chinese. Thus, goods which pass in transit customarily are subjected to more taxation than these which do not. Taxation is believed to be highest in Szechuan Province, whence emanate from time to time rumors of local uprisings on account of oppressive taxation. It is not uncommon for taxes to equal or exceed the original purchase price of the goods. An idea of the extent to which the imposition of taxes is sometimes carried in Szechuan Province may be gained from the following amounts collected on certain shipments made during 1929:

In January, 1929, an American firm reported that it had paid 651.15 Mexican dollars taxes on 39 cases of goods transported from Chungking to Suifu. The freight charge on the goods was 106.11 dollars. On a case of carbide, valued at 8 dollars, the taxes levied totaled 16 dollars.

In May, 1929, an American oil company reported that its agents paid taxes totaling 4.88 dollars on each unit (2 5-gallon tins) of kerosene shipped from Chungking to Suifu, a distance of about 150 miles by water. The value of the kerosene was approximately 5 dollars.

Attitude of Chinese Toward Taxation

The Chinese merchants and farmers suffer most from direct taxation, although it is reflected in the cost of living of all classes. There is a great amount of resentment, but it is very seldom openly expressed. Chinese psychology is such that the masses apparently adapt themselves to conditions very readily and resentment smoulders passively.

Taxation is imposed for revenue-raising purposes easily collected on items which are indispensable to whom the raising of revenue is intrusted that funds are easily collected on items which are indispensable to daily life and on certain other merchandise which is habitually consumed in considerable quantities.

To Make Study of China's Financial and Economic Relations

Prof. C. F. Remer of the department of economics of Michigan University, who recently arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of making an investigation of China's international financial and economic relations, was the guest of the local Pan-Pacific Association on Sept. 18. In the course of Prof. Remer's remarks he stated that his work is being financed by the Social Research Council of New York and that he planned to spend a year in China in the completion of his work which had been started two years ago. He also stated that the subject which he is investigating will constitute a major topic at the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations which is scheduled to meet in China in the fall of next year.

Prof. C. F. Remer

The study will cover three general subjects, (1) foreign investments in China and China's obligations to foreign countries; (2) an investigation of China's balance of payments; and (3) an investigation of the consequences and significance of China's international economic relations.

Prof. Remer is a native of the city of Young America, Minnesota where he was born in 1889. He was graduated from the Universities of Minnesota and Harvard and came to China in 1912 where he was connected for several years with St. John's University. He served as president of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association and was an associate editor of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*. While on the faculty of St. John's he also served as a contributing editor of *The China Weekly Review*. After departing from China, Prof. Remer joined the faculty of Williamstown College and for several years participated in the Williamstown Conferences on International Affairs. Later he taught at Harvard and then joined the department of economics of Michigan University. Prof. Remer has an office at 50 Peking Road, c/ Elbrook, Inc. Tel. 12552.

Mr. Meng and Dr. Hu Shih and Sino-U. S. Revolutions

(This article, which was published in the Chinese Nation on Sept. 17, was written by C. Y. W. Meng, a frequent contributor to The Review, and was addressed to Dr. Hu Shih, well known Chinese philosopher. Its interest rests in the comparison which Mr. Meng draws of the Chinese and American revolutions).

Historians will agree that the year 1930 is the most eventful one in Chinese modern history. After the completion of the Northern Expedition, instead of a period of reconstruction, there has been a series of civil wars staged by the discontented politicians and militarists. The National Government, despite very hard efforts to settle every case peacefully, is now forced to engage in the severest battle that has ever been fought since it came into existence three years ago. During this eventful period, many editorials and comments favorable and adverse, on the policy and action of the National Government were advanced.

The *North China Daily News*, the British official organ in Shanghai, in an editorial "The Only War," accused the National Government that it "has failed to make it representative of political China," and pointed out that the only way is to come to friendly grips with the Northerners. It said, "It is more than an opportunity—it carries a solemn obligation which Nanking seems clearly to perceive and which, by appropriate argument, the North may warmly welcome." The Shanghai *Times*, another paper in English, in an editorial "No Opposition," accused the National Government that it had failed to allow the "majority to decide." Mr. F.D.Z. in his open letter to the N.C.D.N. under the title "Personal Prestige," advised the National Government "to humble itself and to admit its own faults to redeem its own crimes." 'A-Son-Of-China,' in his letter to the same paper, under the title of "The Air-Raid," characterized the present war as "nothing but for selfish ends." Lastly we have Dr. Hu Shih's advice to the National Government, in which he said all the Nanking announcements were simply "florid rhetoric designed to conceal thoughts;" and that Messrs Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong don't want peace. He said: "And if the resignation of any particular person is necessary to make Feng and Yen resume their long postponed trip abroad, that particular person owes it to the country to take a hard-earned rest." In other words, the general criticism against the National Government is that the present regime is but a party dictatorship and that the Nanking authorities are merely fighting for selfish ends at the expense or loss of enormous national revenue and human lives.

True Perspective Necessary

Being a student of history and current events, it semes to the writer that the editors of our contemporaries and writers of these letters have not yet grasped the present political situation in its true perspective. Let us now study briefly the situation that faced the Americans after the Declaration of Independence, for only by studying the history of another country, will one understand what is happening in China to-day.

After the Declaration, America entered into a period which is well known in American history as the "Critical Period." At the end of the colonial period, America was governed by a congress without legal authority or any written constitution defining its power. When the Articles of Confederation were drawn up, they failed to give the Congress of the United States enough authority to carry out the powers granted to it. At the very outset, they declared that each state retained its sovereignity, freedom and independence, and all through them the unwillingness to force the states to part with any of their powers is evident. It is no wonder that so weak a government failed to inspire respect abroad or obedience at home. The states with their conflicting commercial and agricultural interests, their diverse social and religious inheritances from early colonial days, their strong sense of local independence, nurtured by long defence against the British officials and strengthened by the meagreness of inter-colonial trade and travel, were jealous of preserving their individuality unimpaired.

Then we find that the Americans were divided into two parties, one favoring the "federal form of government," or to put it in simple terms, a "strong-centralized government," and one favoring the "republican form of government," or the "decentralized government." Some extremists advocated a form of government in which the chief executive and the senators should hold office for life and in which the executive should have the power not only of vetoing measures but also of appointing and removing the governors of states, thus reducing the states to mere administrative departments of the national government like shires in England and departments in France. James Madison of Virginia proposed that the Constitution should be amended so as to give the United States full authority to employ force by sea as well as by land to compel any delinquent state to fulfill its federal assessment. There should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate the general concerns of the confederate Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration.

Hamilton's followers were called Federalists, and President Washington and Vice-President Adams were leading members. They advocated a "strong centralized government," as opposed to the state government. Their idea was to have one government for the people by a trained statesman allied with the great property holders, while Jefferson's idea was a government for the people by the people.

The Example of America

In other words, America after the Declaration was engaged in a period of struggle between the "centralization of authorities." But the point is this: Before Independence was declared the colonies had no union but suddenly they combined to fight for the common cause. Though they won their independence at last, yet internal struggles among states on account of their difference of interests were apt to arise. Had America during this critical period first possessed a strong centralized government capable of governing all states internally and facing all diplomatic negotiations externally, America would have stabilized herself at once. But had America a decentralized government, during this critical time, America would have had to witness many years of internecine warfare, the reason being that if at the beginning of the formation of a union, the central government was not strong enough, it could not control or subdue all states or provinces, and a more perfect or solid union would be impossible.

But it is fortunate for America that the Federalists' party won the first game, and a strong centralized government was adopted. If the strong hand of Washington were withdrawn from the Government at this critical time, the work of the revolution might have been ruined by the strifes of parties, before it had time to prove its worth. Determined that laws of congress should be obeyed by every state in the union, the administration summoned the militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, fifteen thousand strong, to march against certain riotious districts in western Pennsylvania, where the taxes on whisky distilleries were resisted and the United States excise officials attacked. Washington was reviled as "Tyrant, Dictator, and Despot."

"What was the result when the centralized government was carried out right after the revolution?" one asks. The following may be said to be the answers: "Peace secured with foreign countries, credit restored abroad and the finances set in order at home, a navy created, domestic manufactures encouraged and foreign trade stimulated."

So from our study of America history, the writer is of the opinion that China is facing exactly the same situation as America did in the past.

That the Chinese have very strong provincial or sectional feeling and that most of them are illiterate goes without saying. When the Revolution broke but in 1911, all provinces united in "down with the Manchu Government." But due to the lack of far-sightedness on the part of the politicians to adopt a strong centralized government after the revolution, China was split into North and South shortly after the revolution. When the Northern Expedition was started, Chiang, Feng and Yen all joined hands to fight against the common enemy. Now the expedition is over, but due to the conflict of interests and eagerness to maintain their present *status quo*, nurtured by the provincial feeling, none of them is willing to submit himself to the control of the central government. The National Government is a Government of China in name but is only a government of few provinces in fact. The provincial authorities could still levy taxes without the permission of the Central Government. The central exchequer has never received a single cash of revenue from many provinces. Not only this, there are many who openly defy the Central authorities. If the well-wishers

of China would like to see China truly united, the only course lies in that China should have a strong centralized government capable of enforcing law in every corner of China proper. That is what Nanking is trying to do. Washington, in trying to do so, was reviled as "Tyrant, Dictator, and Despot," so with President Chiang!

Our scholarly philosopher being educated in America, certainly must have some knowledge of American history. He should be able to interpret the present situation in the light of history. If he really thinks that the Nanking Government is a corrupt one and his sympathy is with the Northern Coalition, it is far better for him to go North to help the Northern group to set up a new government than to hide himself in the foreign concession and speak ill of others. If our philosopher is a true patriotic citizen of China, it is far more practical for him to submit a long memorial to the Nanking Government or its personnel pointing out various shortcomings coupled with constructive proposals which the Nanking G rnment should undertake rather than to publish an open letter in a foreign paper which can do no good at all. Philosophers are not practical men and Dr. Hu is indeed a man of this kind.

From the above analogy, it is clear that the present war in China is not to be classified as one of the blind civil wars, but it is a battle where the Central Government tries to establish its authority. Only after these wars China would be united, and construction and progress would be a thing of reality. So the only way is not for the Central Government to talk terms of compromise with any party every time, but to uphold its prestige and to establish its authority. We recall that the Missouri Compromise and the Great Compromise of 1850 did not prevent a civil war in America, which broke out at last in 1860. When the majority of people is ignorant, the minority may decide for it. It is not a contradiction with an enlightened administration, for it is expressly provided that after a period when the masses are better trained for constitutional government, the political powers will be returned to the people. The British people were given political powers, not at once but gradually. When a war is fought for some lofty cause, let it be fought to the end. Coalition Government or decentralized form of government is never wanted by China at this critical time but a strong centralized government is required.

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Conflicting Opinions on Present Situation

BY C. Y. W. MENG

While the booming of machine guns, artillery, and raiding by aeroplanes, etc, are going on day and night on all fronts along the Tsin-Pu, Pin-Han and Lung-Hai lines, killing and wounding hundreds of human lives a day, the other classes of Chinese in the rear are also engaged in a "Pen-fight" (筆戰) on the destiny of this Young Republic. The "advice" to Nanking sounded by Dr. Hu Shih, a well known philosopher, is the first shot setting the whole battle going. A careful gathering of the opinions expressed by Chinese as well as foreigners, will reveal to us that the public opinions on the present political situation in China are rather contradicting.

By some, Nanking is accused of being too militant in character, having no desire for peace. By some, the blame for the present trouble is to be entirely put on the Northern Coalitionists, who, despite the efforts to satisfy them by giving them an equal voice in the government, blocked the programme of the Government. To some, if peace could be attained by the resignation of one person that particular person owed it to the country to take a hard-earned rest. To some, the National Government is an absurd practice of one party dictatorship. To some, due to the present circumstances, the exercise of the political right should rest with the Kuomintang for at least six years, known as the Period of Political Tutelage. To some, Nanking has no record to speak of but is responsible for a mad government. To some, Nanking has exhibited a concrete record of corner stones laid for an edifice of reconstruction. To some, Nanking could only make sweet promises without intending to carry them out during these two years of Adminstration. To some, that Nanking has failed to carry out some of its promises was due to the fact that chances were not given it to fulfill its promises. To some, the present war has nothing but for selfish ends. To some, it is a signficant, meaningful and decisive battle, fighting for the cause of China. Should one desire to know more of these opinions, he is only required to turn to the correspondence column of the *North China Daily News*, a British paper in Shanghai, where numerous letters expressing opinions on the present situation were submitted daily to the editor under such names as "F. D. Z"., "Stability", "Unstable", and "A-Son-Of-China." etc., and also many others from the Chinese papers.

The Present Situation—An Historical Interpretation

The kind of situation which China is facing is nothing new, but rather the same as has occurred in other countries when some tremendous political changes took place there. When the German Confederation was created it was only a feeble alliance of princes which could never be formed into a compact national state. The revolutionary Frank fort Assembly of 1848 also failed to unite Germany. Yet amid the meager result of the Revolution of 1848 there was one gain of seeming importance for the future of Germany: It was the conviction of the German patriots that the unification of Germany could only be accomplished under the leadership of Prussia, and Prussia emerged from the turmoil of the period with a written constitution, at once established a legislative assembly and admitted a portion of the people to a share in the government. The reason for the failure of the Congress of Frankfort in 1848 was largely due to the tenacity with which the numerous German rulers clung to sovereignty and independence. But King Willian knew that his pet scheme for the unification of the country could not be realized without a large and efficient army. Bismarck, the champion of the Prussianization of Germany, was hated by sincere liberals but unpopularity and insults did not change his course, for he beleived that the ends would justify the means. He went on the assumption that in the long run the generality of Prussia would not care how German unity was achieved so long as it was achieved. The assumption was correct. With his strong policy, together with his success in the internal administration and victories over his neighboring countries, he at last united Germany into a solid country.

Nanking, Prussia of China

What I am trying to get at is that Germany, before unification was in a turamoil, with many rulers clinging to sovereignty and independence and the unification was at last accomplished under the leadership of Prussia. China today also is in a turmoil with a number of remnant militarists claiming independence and defying the central government. Some Chinese leaders have come to the conclusion that the unfication of China could be accomplished under the leadership of Nanking. Indeed, Nanking by reason of its fine geographical situation as the center of China proper, is alone deemed fit to be such a leader!

In drawing an analogy between the present political situation in China with that in Germany before the unification, I do not mean that I am advising the Nanking Government to adopt the same "Iron and Blood" policy. What I do mean is that the unification of one country could only be accomplished under the leadership of some person and that the present tendency in China is shaping toward that direction. But in order to accomplish such a task, one or two bloody battles may be more than inevitable. While many people accuse the Nanking authorities of practising a party dictatorship and of waging an expensive war, etc., many other Chinese, on the contrary, are rather happy because Nanking is willing to take up the task of uniting China under its leadership. If one would listen to the speeches, declarations, etc., of the Nanking officials, he will notice that every Nanking leader, never for a moment forgets to emphasize the importance of the unification of China, pointing out that unless the obstacles are removed no true unification is possible. The task before Nanking is indeed not an easy one. Internally, Nanking has to carry out more constructive work, political, economic, industrial and social, in order to release the sufferings of the Chinese; to effect peaceful settlement with different parts in order to avoid unnecessary wars; to subue all reactionary elements in order to effect the true unification of China. Externally, Nanking has to achieve many more successess in the diplomatic negotiations in order to acquire parity with the Western nations. I believe no layman, no matter how foolish he may be, would ever expect that the above task could be accomplished within three years!

World Outlook Necessary

Another point I want to make clear is that in interpreting the present situation in China, it requires a world-outlook, farsightedness and broad-mindedness. It would be very narrow-minded if one would only interpret

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the present situation in the light of present suffering. No revolutionary work could be accomplished without many years of bloody wars. The attainment of unification, political liberty and equality must be paid for at high cost. That the removal of reactionary elements is a stepping-stone to unification is most universally recognized. China is just in a transitory stage which is characterized by political chaos, economic disorder, and industrial unrest—a stage undesirable but inevitable. It is the natural law of revolution that before a period of prosperity can come, a period of misery must first come. If one would care to turn into the history of different countries, he would know that every nation had its own transitory stage, the only difference being that such stage in his own country passed away long ago, while such a stage is coming to China. The living people of this century who might not have eye-witnessed the terrible state of affairs in their own countries when they were in the transitory stage, when they see China in the turmoil state, are either disappointed or begin to groan. But let me assure them that it is only transitory—out of which there will be a period of prosperity.

Lastly, another point that I have in mind is that: Our Chinese should study more the history of other nations rather than making comments without bases. I wish to remind our Chinese that Japan became one of the big powers in the world because the Japanese patriots studied very much the history of other countries and knew how to model their own policy from other nations. Japan owed its success entirely to German diplomacy and political tactics. It is now up to the Chinese to make a close study of the history of Germany and Japan and see how they attained unification and parity with other powers, and China might copy the same policy. What is needed today is not to talk but "to act". It is far more practical if educated Chinese gather together to discuss such subjects like, A Practical Plan For Political and Economic Reconstruction of China, or a Concrete Programme for the Reconstruction of China, etc., rather than writing articles attacking each other, arising from differences of opinion.

Shanghai, September 19, 1930.

Negotiations for Rendition of French Mixed Court

Telegrams in Chinese papers indicate that the Chinese authorities are becoming increasingly insistent that there shall be a change in the status of the French Mixed Court in Shanghai which remains as it has been for years despite the fact that in the International Settlement the Mixed Court has been abolished and superseded by a purely Chinese Court.

A *Kuo Min* message September 19 stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had dispatched another telegram to the French Minister, M. Auguste Wilden, urging him to determine definite measures as to the rendition of the court as early as possible so as to facilitate negotiations when he arrives at the Capital next month.

A *Kuo Wen* report on the same date stated that Maire de Warzee, the Belgian Minister, would proceed to Nanking and would hold a conference with the Chinese government officials in connection with the rendition of the court.

Chinese Scholar Suggests Medical Examination as Preliminary to Marriage

Wu Tzu-hui, a veteran Kuomintang member in the course of a chat in Wusih, his native home town, recently said: "A successful matrimonial union rests on two things. First of all there must be solid love. But this is not enough. The couple should be a successful match from the physical standpoint. I favor a medical examination of the prospective bridegroom and bride. Let the doctor become the master of ceremonies and pronounce the young couple fit—yea, physically fit."

Successful Japanese Flyer to Proceed to U. S. A.

Zensaku Adzuma, the Japanese flyer, who succeeded recently in his world flight, covering America, Europe and Asia is expected to start for America, shortly from Japan by steamer with his machine "*Tokyo*." A *Rengo* dispatch says he will carry with him a lump of clay to be placed on the grave of the late Mr. Goto, predecessor of Mr. Adzuma, who lost his life in his adventurous flight over the Rockies last year. The clay will be obtained from the grounds of the Imperial Palace.

Correspondence

The Blight of Militarism in China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

All the warlords are robber-like. They know not how to better their country in order to raise up her position among the nations, and to clear away her humiliations. But what they are doing is only to swell their own purses and to seek for fame and power at the expense of the whole people. The founder of the Republic, Dr. Sun, has become their trade-mark, and his words their only charms.

Since the establishment of our Republic, civil war has been going on through their overweening ambitions to dominate China. Therefore, China is undergoing a period of perpetual mobilization. And the people are forever threatened, and look pale before an impending war.

Wherever the warlords go, they leave behind a bloody place, a desert field, and a veritable hell. Many men have mercilessly been killed and a great deal of money has been wasted. They loot towns and kill the people. Villages are robbed and burnt. People are left homeless and friendless. No farmer works in the field and no maid spins at the loom. Starving people wander aimlessly everywhere. Therefore children lose their parents. Wives wander in search of their husbands. Those escaping from the whirlwind of fire and sword soon fall into the jaws of famine. It is a common saying that a serious famine always breaks forth after a bloody war. Many places in China have gone through a terrible famine. No sooner has a serious visitation of locusts been over in Shantung province than an unprecedented deadly drought is in its grip capturing the whole Shansi Province. There are thousands of people on the verge of starvation. Rice is as dear as pearls and firewood as expensive as cassia. People's lives hang by a thread, they weep tears of blood, they bare their hearts and pour forth their sorrowful plaint. They have nothing to eat. At last they are forced to resort to cannibalism. There is no one who is not moved by such a ghastly sight, except those with hearts of stone. There is little doubt that China will be ruined by these truculent militarists. Internally, the civil war is going on interminably, while externally, the foreign powers are increasingly aggressive. China is indeed in a critical situation. I am very much afraid that I could not personally see the prosperity of China in the period of my whole life. But I expect very much all the warlords will soon die away. If so, China may find a chance to revive her flourishing prosperity.

SHEN HSUE-CHUAN.

North-Eastern University, Liao-Ning, June 1, 1930.

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Reorganizing the C. M. S. N. Co.

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

According to a resolution passed at the Second Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang the following were appointed as members of a reorganization committee for the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. to assist in the work of the Special Commissioner: Wang Peh-chung, Cheng Ko-fu, Chang Chung, Yu Ya-ching and Yeh Chu-tang. Minister Li assumed office on Sept. 13. The outstanding problem of the C. M. S. N. Co. is its financial difficulties; its revenue has never been able to meet its expenses. The commandeering of its boats by the military authorities for the transportation of soldiers and military supplies has been a great factor in reducing its revenue. The monthly income of the Company averages $100,000 but its expenses run to $300,000 per month. So, there is a dificiency of $200,000 every month, or $2,400,000 a year.

Then, there is the burden of debts on which the company has to pay interest every month. It is reported that altogether the Company has acquired debts to the amount of $10,000,000. To the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank alone, the Company owes the vast sum of $5,000,000. Another sum of $55,000 was recently borrowed from the China Business Company for payment of the salaries and wages. The interest the Company has to pay ever ymonth on these debts amounts to $80,000.

The third difficulty the company has to face is the making good of five months of back pay owing to employees for April, May, June, July and August.

The next problem has to do with the company's ships. The Company owns a total number of twenty-five ships. Only thirteen vessels are put on regular passenger and freight service. All the rest, even the very old ones, have been commandeered for military purposes. Needless to say that such a great loss in ships acts likes a deathblow to the Company, which is already on the verge of bankruptcy.

Some people may deem the C. M. S. N. C. issue unimportant, but it really forms a great crisis in the Chinese shipping business. The problem is significant from three different points of view: Political, economical and social.

China Should Develop Own Shipping Business

China has come to realize the evils of unequal treaties and is, therefore, seriously working for their abrogation. The inland water shipping privilege is one of the many unequal claims of the foreigners. But, as a step toward doing away with this special privilege, China must try to develop her own shipping business. During this period of severe competition with both the Japanese and British ships on the Yangtsze River and along the China Coast, such a semi-government enterprise, the only big Chinese-owned shipping business, needs both the government protection and the encouragement derived from government subsidy and private investment. Otherwise, it can easily be prophesied that in a few years, China wlil be sadly beaten not only in her coastal navigation but also in her inland waters.

The second significant fact in this crisis is the economic leakage. Owing to the suspension of service by C. M. S. N. C. during the last few months, the two British shipping Companies, Butterfield and Swire and Jardine Matheson, have gained a profit of more them $2,000,000 from their passenger and freight service. The Japanese shipping Companies have made a profit of approximately the same amount. This amount could very well have been made by the Chinese themselves, but what chance is there when the only big native owned shipping concern is suffering from dire misfortunes, let alone the even less fortunate smaller Companies!

That the problem of the C. M. S. N. C. has also a social aspect cannot be denied. It is clearly revealed in the following abstract from a telegram sent by the united office of the nine shipping guilds in China:

"If the C. M. S. N. C. suffers bankruptey, it will not only be a severe blow to the entire Chinese shipping business but it will put out of employment thousands of its employees." Unemployment has already become an important social problem in presant-day China. This increase in the number of the unemployed will tend greatly to incrlase the severity of the unemployment situation. It is an issue relating not only to the livelihood of thousands of workers but it has also a great bearing upon Chinese trade and industry.

The basic problem lies in the organization of the Company. Is the Company to be a government or purely a private enterprise? Shall it be a private enterprise under government supervision or a cooperative business of both the government and the people? This was discussed at length in the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee. As we know the Government is not rich enough to buy in all the shares from the private shareholders, it is impossible to change it into a purely Government enterprise. The only solution to the problem seems to be the establishment a cooperative business of both the Government and the people. This would attract and encourage private investments which would help to lift the Company out of its financial difficulties by the payment of debts and interest. The Government investment, then, ought to enable the company to build new ships, to construct new wharves and to carry out a new shipping program.

Second to the reorganization of the company is necessarily the building of new ships. It is estimated that at present the British shipping companies have more ships running in Chinese waters than there are Chinese ships. Altogether, they have seventy-two vessels amounting to 163,000 tons. The Japanese companies are not far behind, having almost half of this tonnage. Either of these two countries has more vessels and tonnage than the C. M. S. N. C., so it is important that more ships be built and tonnage increased. Besides, the existing old ships must be thoronghly repaired. Then, of course, these ships must be protected against commandeering by military authorities. In fact, Government protection of the Chinese merchantmen as a whole must be guaranteed in order to encourage the native shipping business.

CHANG YU-CHUAN

Shanghai, September 22, 1930.

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Apply the Kellogg Pact to China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

The writer advocates that China's present disintegration should be settled by the Kellogg Pact, as the said Pact is, in theory, a Municipal Council of a greater-world town. It is also the supreme court dominating world affairs. Now is the time which offers room for the expansion of the Kellogg Pact's moral virtue and strength. Considering that the said Pact has been organized by the most conscientious and candid nations, I have confidence that they will not only scrupulously do their best but will augment their moral energy in the removal of China's internal grievances. The writer avails himself of this opportunity to suggest a few Articles as a means for the settlement of China's internal struggles, subject to the Kellogg Pact's favorable consideration and action:—

1. The Kellogg Pact will at first issue prompt instructions to China by wire enjoining the immediate suspension of fighting movements by Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Shi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang.
2. The Kellogg Pact will depute frank-hearted inspectors to China to institute careful investigations pertaining to Chiang & Yen-Feng and then report them to the Kellogg Pact for consideration.
3. If Chiang is found right then Yen-Feng should be released from their posts and deported to some solitary island for eternal imprisonment.
4. If Yen-Feng are found right then Chiang should be punished as aforesaid.
5. If both parties are found wrong, they should be equally treated as above mentioned and—
6. Then the Kellogg Pact will render assistance to the Chinese citizens in the election of qualified and candid leaders from China to exercise administration over her dominion until she becomes able to keep pace with the leading nations.

SENEX.

Some American Business Opportunities

(The following trade inquiries from American manufacturers have been received at the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai. Chinese or foreign businessmen interested in communicating with these manufacturers, are requested to write to the American Consulate at Shanghai, giving the number and file number of the particular items.)

No. 356—Perpetual Self-Winding Watches.—A New York firm desires a local watch distributor to act as agent for the sale of its watches. Booklet received. (*File No. 867.41*).

No. 357—Agricultural Machinery and Engines.—A Kansas City factory desires a list of agricultural implement and machinery dealers in Shanghai for the purpose of securing an agent. Booklet received. (*File No. 866.14*).

No. 358—Electric Cooking Ranges and Domestic Appliances.—A New York firm desires a list of firms in Shanghai, one of which might be interested in importing electric cooking ranges and domestic appliances. (*File No. 866.12*).

No. 359—Tennis Rackets.—A Dayton firm desires a list of tennis racket dealers in Shanghai for the purpose of securing an agent. (*File No. 867.1*).

No. 360—Weighing Scale.—A Los Angeles firm desires to market weighing machine in Shanghai. (*File No. 867.6*).

No. 361—Drain Pipe Cleaner.—A New York firm desires to put drain pipe cleaner on this market. (*File No. 866.3*).

No. 362—Raincoats.—A Milwaukee concern desires agent for raincoats. (*File No. 868.26*).

No. 363—Comptometer, Adding and Calculating Machines.—A Chicago concern desires a Shanghai representative for the Comptometer adding and calculating machines. (*File No. 866.12*).

No. 364—Old Clothes.—A concern in New York desires contact for the sale of old clothes as well as paper and woolen manufacturers' supplies. (*File No. 610.1*).

No. 365—"Barr" Typewriter.—A concern in New York desires to market its "Barr" typewriters in Shanghai. (*File No. 866.2*).

No. 366—Black Diamonds (Carbon) Used as Cutting Edge in Drills.—A Duluth concern desires contract for the sale of black diamonds (carbon) used as cutting edge in drills. (*File No. 866.16.*)

No. 367—Clarin Folding Chairs.—A concern in Washington desires to market its steel folding chairs in Shanghai. A booklet received. (*File No. 866.32*).

No. 368—Dental Engine.—A Boston firm desires a list of local firms for the sale of its dental equipment. (*File No. 866.7*).

No. 369—Sun Glasses (Self-Grip Glare-Stop).—A Providence, R. I. concern desires a list of firms for the sale of Sun Glasses. (*File No. 867.3*).

The Dalip Singh Case at Hongkong

(By the Review's Hongkong Correspondent.)

The difficulty regarding the control of the different types of Indians, the Mussulmans and the Hindus in the Indian Police force of Hongkong and the hardship to garrison the out-stations of the New Territories were revealed at the official enquiry into the causes leading to the Lok Ma Chau Station tragedy when an Indian constable, B543, Dalip Singh, attached to the Indian police force, suffering from a sense of grievance, commanded a machine gun on the tower of the Police Station and murdered in cold blood Mrs. Madgwick, the wife of a European sergeant, and P. C. B. 9, Chajja Singh, and wounded others.

Story of the Outrage

According to the outline supplied by the Coroner it appears that the Indian Constable was undoubtedly suffering from a sense of grievance, and on the afternoon of July 21 at 5 o'clock he seized the ammunition tower at the station and opened fire on his own officer in charge. Indian constable B9 who went out from the compound of the Station to make enquiries was shot in the back and died as a result of the wound. From the compound the murderer went up to the upper story of the station through the rear staircase, At this moment it is believed that Mrs. Madgwick was inside the bath room and the Indian murderer crept in and fired three shots through the bath room door against which she was standing. Having realized that he had the station "cowed" he crept downstairs and seized the machine-gun which he took upstairs. The murderer commited suicide later with the arrival of the Police reinforcements.

Police Lost Their Heads

Criticising the conduct of the other policemen at the Station the Coroner said: "It is perfectly clear that the Indian officers in the Station, including the station-guard, practically lost their heads. They simply got together at the barrack room, shut themselves in and started shooting through the windows. They clearly made no attempt to guard the charge room, though in the circumstances had they done so, it would have been of little use. The one man who might have prevented B543 was the station-guard. But as Mr. Wolfe pointed out he had only a revolver against a rifle and his position was a difficult one. On the face of it he did not appear to have made the attempt. Apart from the evidence of these six shells which might have been fired at any time his own evidence is entirely unreliable. There is nothing to show he made any attempt whatever to stop the murder by B543." The Coroner concluded his speech by commenting on the long delay in rushing the Station to disarm the murderer from the station tower which occurred between the time reinforcements reached the Station and the time it was finally rushed.

The fact that the Indian murderer was permitted to remain inside the Station for over five hours calls for considerable comment regarding the lack of organisation among the police officers surrounding the station but, apparently not knowing what to do, the Hon. Inspector General might make excuse for his men concerning the delay in the rush into the station to disarm the murderer stating that he desired to avoid further loss of lives, but it would seem to many that such delay and adoption of the safety first tactic is not true to the tradition and training of the Hongkong Police force.

Inefficiency of Indian Police

When we come to reflect on the Lok Ma Chau tragedy one notes the inefficiency of the Indian police in Hongkong of which there are approximately 700 members. This is not the first occasion when Indian officers were involved in serious cases of insubordination. In 1897 a Sikh constable ran amok and fired at an Inspector at the Central Police Station. He missed the Inspector and was afterwards shot down. Again in January 8, 1903 at Hunghom, an Indian constable shot and wounded an Indian, who was subsequently invalided in 1920. In this instance also, the constable who ran amok was brought down. On July 17, 1918, an Indian constable ran amok at Tai O Station. He shot and killed the officer in charge, Sergeant Glendenning, and then set the Station on fire, eventually shooting himself. To be fair to the Indians it must be said that on the whole and as a body the Indian Police force has shown their usefulness at times of emergency such as riots and strikes as in the case of the 1925 political troubles, but their efficiency is marred by the complaints of insolence, corruption and indecency made occasionally against them.

Chinese Policemen More Loyal

On the other hand we have the Chinese section of the Hongkong Police consisting of about 800 members including the plain clothes Chinese detective and policemen on patrol on streets. In this category must be included the Shantung Policemen recruited in North China. In looking through the Police record it is noticed that the Chinese force is more loyal to their superiors than the Indians. According to the Inspector General the Chinese have but one blot in their long service of scores of years when a Chinese policeman attempted to kill an Indian fellow officer. But it must be borne in mind that the Chinese have shown great efficiency in tracking down criminals in Hongkong and the Chinese territory adjacent to Hongkong. This seems to be most natural, considering that ninety per cent of the population in this British Island is Chinese and the task of running down Chinese criminals and outlaws often proves to be easier when it is handled by a Chinese with the full knowledge of people of their own race. On the other hand it is not often seen that an individual Indian officer distinguishes himself with quick thinking and praise-worthy actions.

Then there is the difficulty of controlling the different types of Indian police officers and in his own words the Inspector General said that it was a matter of common knowledge that the Indian Army, especially a large unit or battalion, was very often made up of different types of Indians, the Mussulmans and the Hindus. They are, so to speak, added the speaker, set off one against the other. It appears at Lok Ma Chau Station the quarters have Sikhs only, and so it is at some other stations in the New Territories. For the satisfactory administration of the Station and also to keep down expenses it is often found necessary not to have both Mussulmans and Sikhs in the same quarters. In the case when Mussulmans and Sikhs are working at the same station separate kitchens, bathing and latrine accommodation are required.

Grievance of Murderer

It was disclosed at the enquiry that Dalip Singh was punished by his superior for a gambling game which he was involved with another member of the Indian army. Both Indians were fined $1 each and the cards and money ($79) confiscated. The higher officers handling the case registered a caution of dismissal. Dalip Singh complained that he had lost $260 in one evening and the Inspector General expressed his surprise to find gambling among his officers on such a large scale. While the Inspector General was visiting Shanghai to recruit piracy guards, Dalip Singh complained to Mr. Sparrow and Mr. Burlingham. Upon Mr. Wolfe's return to Hongkong his case was again brought to the notice of the Inspector General. Not being satisfied with the decision of Mr. Wolfe, Dalip Singh asked to resign. He was subsequently transferred from Hongkong to the out-station at Lok Ma Chau as punishment for his recent offence.

That the jury int he case was apparently dissatisfied with the way in which the Police officers' handling of the Lok Ma Chau incident was evidenced in their verdict. In part, it says that the jury find that the Indian Police inside the station at Lok Ma Chau were lacking in initative in handling the situation, which called for prompt action. They also find that there was undue delay in entering the station after the arrival of re-inforcements, but the frequent changes in command mitigate the responsibility of any particular officer. They recommend that at all outlying stations a European officer should always be present at the station even if this involves augmentation of the European staff. They cannot see that Dalip Singh could have any legitimate grievance against his superiors.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1930.

Drug Smugglers Use Geneva as a Base

An international gang of drug smugglers has been making Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, a base for its operations, thus enjoying a great liberty of movement. Most of the narcotic factories are in Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia. Experts estimate the present traffic as being very high and shipments are made to the Far East among other countries.

A large cargo of heroin was discovered at Marseilles September 17 on board a steamer which loaded at Stamboul. The heroin was concealed in a watertight box inside a barrel of oil. The frequency of such cargoes and their seizures leads to the suspicion that the smugglers are operating under Turkish official connivance and the French Customs have accordingly made a strong protest to the Angora Government.

Our Brethern in China and Japan

(The following article by Will McDermott, well known play critic, was written while Mr. McDermott was in Shanghai on a trip around the world and appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on August 29.)

SHANGHAI.—The California American, who is a separate species of the Americano, makes a very definite distinction between the Chinese and the Japanese races, but I suspect that most of us who manage to exist elsewhere in the United States are pretty vague on the subject of our Oriental brethren and inclined to lump them without differentiation into a single multitude of strange little yellow people who inhabit the remote underside of the world.

As a boy I lived for a time in California and I remember the fixed notions about the Oriental then held as articles of faith by the entire coast. A Chinese was invariably honest in his business dealings, trustworthy as a man and likable as a human creature. In the unconsciously snobbish language of that day and locality "he knew his place."

The Japanese was different. He was shrewd, he was ambitious, he was hard working, but you had to watch him where business was concerned and he was likely "to put on airs." He had, as I understood it, the temerity to make a living on ranch land that no white man could pinch life from and he was dangerous as a competitor alike to business men and common labor.

I suppose these neat generalizations had no more substance in fact than the generalizations that are current about the Americans abroad, but they were astonishingly general and they have shown an extraordinary vitality. Only the other day I was reading a book of travels in which the author solemnly stated that Japanese bankers in Japan employed only Chinese tellers because they could not trust the Japanese with the handling of money. That canard has been repeated so often that it has obtained the force of truth.

There is nothing in it, of course, as any quick traveler may see by stepping into a Japaneese bank. When I asked old residents in Tokio about it they laughed and said the notion was ridiculous. Ths slight basis of fact, usually found at the bottom of such yarns, seems to be the practice of a single important Japanese bank which employs Chinese tellers exclusively on the theory that they are quicker than the Japanese.

The Matter of "Likeableness"

But the Americans who live in Japan, though they do not subscribe to the particular fiction about the untrustworthiness of the Japanese in the matter of counting money, yet appear to entertain other notions about their hosts which are reminiscent of the California viewpoint. I was present the other day among a number of foreigners. old residents of Japan, and one of them put his long observation of both races into an epigram; "I like the Chinese," he said, "but I do not respect them. I respect the Japanese but I do not like them." A unanimous echo of approval went around the table. The speaker seemed to have caught a general viewpoint and coined it into legal currency.

I felt in hearing that remark the doubt that epigrams usually arouse in me, for truth is unruly and stubborn and not often to be neatly caged in the too-shining wires of a glib sentence. And yet with my brief, glancing experience of both countries I understood how such a judgment could seem to harmonize with observed facts. Japan as even the rushed tourist sees it, is orderly and well managed and progressive in the western sense. China is a mess, a shambles of war and famine and rattled rickshaw men tumbling over one another in a lunatic torrent.

For a westerner who sets so high a value on discipline and force and practical effectiveness China cannot arouse respect. At the same time it is impossible not to like the Chinese.

I have talked with dozens of foreigners who have lived for years in widely separated Chinese provinces and all of them, without exception, speak fondly of the Chinese people. So far as I have traveled there is no such unanimity of good opinion toward their hosts among foreigners resident in any other land.

The quick traveler, of course, mostly comes up against servants and the classes of tradesmen that minister to his wants. But maybe the heart's beat of a people may be felt as clearly through these folk as through their betters. I suppose there can be no doubt of it that the Chinese sevrant is the best in the world. Best not only because he is quick and skilled and attentive, but because of the warmth of his human qualities which have nothing to do with the mechanical efficiency but which multiply his value as a servant.

With a Chinese waiter you are not merely a mouth to be fed, a grievance to be avoided and a tip to be earned; you are a human entity whose personal idiosyncrasies are to be understood and valued and ministered to as if, for the moment, there was no one else on earth. A Chinese dining room servitor or bed room steward attaches himself to you like a faithful and affectionate bondsman to his liege lord. He is everlastingly on duty, always willing, constantly anxious that you lack for nothing. He gives you the feeling that he is not a temporary servant for pay but one who finds his pleasure in making you comfortable.

You get the impression that he likes you, or at least that you seem to him a queer but tolerable representative of the human race, and you cannot help, after a little while, liking him. I have heard many tales, when I have broached this subject, of Americans who became so attached to their shroffs, or personal servants, in the course of a stay in China that they genuinely regretted leaving them and, in the cases of Europeans with less strict immigration laws, often took them with them when they left.

The Faithful "Boy"

Even after a week or two acquaintance I shall not leave without a touch of melancholy the Chinese hotel "boy," wrinkled with more than a boy's years, who anxiously runs after me with the proffer of a loan of his umbrella when I start out in the rain and who invariably brings me two grapefruits in the morning because one day an over-ripe fruit was laid on my tray and I sent back for a second.

These are small things and unimportant, you say, in appraising the quality of a civilization far older and far more complex than our own, but I suspect that in such trifling things lie the reason for the foreigner's deep liking of the Chinese. The Chinese servant in his willingness, his friendliness that seems to come from the heart and to have in it a naive simplicity and honesty, represents the Chinese people to the stranger within their walls.

As for the Japanese, I do not see why one cannot mix liking with the respect that one must have for them. Certainly, you do not feel that you know or understand them so quickly as the Chinese.

They are polite, politer than the Chinese. A Japanese gentleman, meeting another, will bow three or four times until his head almost touches the ground and, on parting, he will repeat the process and then turn around and bow three or four more times. They are gallant, too, in their formalities toward women and one gets the idea, touched upon in a previous letter, that the Japanese woman, despite the legal and social discriminations to which she is subject, has her own way in Japan a good deal oftener than the foreigner suspects. In a nation where women are courted as much as they obviously are in Japan and where women are so important to man's pleasure women can easily get around small matters like laws or medieval social usages.

The Japanese are a proud people, intensely patriotic, shrewd in business, order loving, scrupulously cleanly. These are characteristics evident to the most careless tourist's eyes. Such qualities ought to be likable as well as admirable to an American.

But you can understand how shrewdness in commerce might not be endearing in one with whom you transact business, nor pride of race in one whose race is not your own. Maybe we are so constituted that in order to be genuinely fond of people we must be able to patronize them a little.

Anti-Chinese Movement in South Africa

Reports emanating from the Foreign Ministry at Nanking printed in the *Sin Wan Pao* state that the British residents of South Africa are organizing an anti-Chinese movement in the eastern and northern districts, and that the Municipal Government has ceased to issue licenses for any business enterprise organized by Orientals. The Chinese Consul-General has lodged a strong protest with the British Authorities, at the same time asking the Chinese merchants to appeal the case to the supreme court. The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Chinese Minister at London to bring the matter to the attention of the British Government.

The Lambeth Conference and the Matter of Church Unity in China

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

WITHIN the ancient walls of an historical old building known to those who know their London as the Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Bishop of London, there assembled last February for the seventh time in the annals of the Anglican-Catholic Church three hundred and seven bishops of the Anglican communion.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury the voices of those ecclesiastical dignitaries rose and fell as each in turn gave his testimony upon the greatest spiritual and material questions of our time; meanwhile Big Ben looked down from the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament situated on the opposite bank of the River Thames, booming out the hours and quarters for all to hear. An uninterrupted stream of vehicular traffic passed over Westminster Bridge, whilst pedestrians of all walks of life synchronised their watches by the master clock above—more from habit than anything else—giving scant thought perhaps to the importance of the deliberations going on within the sacred precincts of that ecclesiastical palace.

The result of that conference was the publication of an Encyclical Letter from the bishops, together with resolutions and committee reports, in a book called "Lambeth Conference 1930", extracts of which have already appeared in the London *Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*.

The encyclical and the resolutions are not authoritative pronouncements but rather a series of opinions for the guidance of the Church. Although generously conceived, they do not impress as eminent ecclesiastical statements would have in an earlier generation.

The resolutions may be described as decidedly liberal in their construction and they represent a notable advance in many directions. For instance, the insistence of the teaching office of the Anglican Church and the emphasis laid upon the appeal to the mind as well as to the heart shows a readiness to keep pace with the intellectual current of the time. It is needless to say that this liberal outlook of the bishops is welcome, because there had undoubtedly existed in the minds of many, including a fair proportion of the clergy themselves, a fear that there would be serious cleavage between modern scientific thought and ecclesiastical dogma.

By the substantial majority of 193 to 67 the Conference records its judgment on Birth Control. While no religious sanction is given to divorce the resolutions emphasise that those who have fallen short of the Christian standard in this or in any other respect are the responsibility of the Church. This is a sign that the time is passing when it was a reproach to the Church that divorcees were treated as social pariahs and not as sinners to be called to repentance.

Supporters of the admission of women to the priesthood will be disappointed that the order of deaconess is the only order of the ministry which the bishops will recognize. Yet there is some advance in the functions which are permitted to women and in the opportunities of ministration for women of special gifts.

The task of a conference of this kind whose personnel is necessarily arbitrary in producing agreed documents is a difficult and delicate one, and it is satisfactory that the prevailing temper of such documents should be in tune with the spirit of the time.

Church Unity

On the question of unity their Lordships announce the result of the appeal sent out to all Christian people in 1920 for a union of Churches, and in this connection they state that many movements towards unity have taken place during the last ten years. Mentioning two movements in particular the bishops state that they are now approaching the phase of definite action. A most important delegation from the Orthodox Churches of the East arranged by the Oecumenical Patriarch and headed by the Patriarch of Alexandria visited the Conference, and another delegation headed by the Archbishop of Utrecht represented the Old Catholics. The Conference asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint commissions of theologians to confer with similar commissions if appointed by the authorities of the Orthodox and the Old Catholics, and the hope was expressed that these joint commissions would find such a unity in faith and such a similarity in practice to exist between the churches that restoration of communion may become possible.

Prominence was given by their Lordships to these two important groups of negotiations because action is contemplated in the near future. But in regard to the relations of the Anglican Church with the non-episcopal churches of the United Kingdom the bishops do not record such a measurable advance.

A Conference Committee did confer with representatives of the Church of Scotland and of the Evangelical Free Churches of England with somewhat discouraging results. However, with renewed hope of progress the bishops decided to invite these non-episcopal churches once again into full conference.

Unity and Southern India

Resolution 40 (a-f) refers to the steps taken in South India for Church Union and I give the whole of the resolution as it is not devoid of interest to the various missionary bodies, Anglican or otherwise, in China:

(a) The Conference has heard with the deepest interest of the proposals for Church Union in South India now under consideration between the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, the South India United Church and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South India, and expresses its high appreciation of the spirit in which the representatives of these churches have pursued the long and careful negotiations.

(b) The Conference notes with warm sympathy that the project embodied in the Proposed Scheme for Church Union in South India is not the formation of any fresh Church or Province of the Anglican Communion under new conditions, but seeks rather to bring together the distinctive elements of different Christian Communions, on a basis of sound doctrine and episcopal order, in a distinct Province of the Universal Church, in such a way as to give the Indian expression of the spirit, the thought and the life of the Church Universal.

(c) We observe further, as a novel feature in the South India Scheme, that a complete agreement between the uniting Churches on certain points of doctrine and practice is not expected to be reached before the inauguration of the union; but the promotors of the scheme believe that unity will be reached gradually and more securely by the interaction of the different elements of the united Church upon one another. It is only when the unification resulting from that interaction is complete that a final judgment can be pronounced on the effect of the present proposals. Without attempting, therefore, to pronounce such judgment now, we express to our brethren in India our strong desire that, as soon as the negotiations are successfully completed, the venture should be made and the union inaugurated. We hope that it will lead to the emergence of a part of the Body of Christ which will possess a new combination of the riches that are His. In this hope we ask the Churches of our Communion to stand by our bretheren in India, while they make this experiment, with generous good will.

(d) The Conference thinks it wise to point out that after the Union in South India has been inaugurated, both ministers and lay people of the united Church, when they are outside the jurisdiction of that Church, will be amenable to the regulations of the Province and Diocese in which they desire to officiate or to worship, and it must be assumed that those regulations will be applied to individuals in the same manner as they would now be applied to similarly circumstanced individuals, unless any Province takes formal action to change its regulations.

(e) The Conference, fully assured in the light of the Resolutions of the General Council of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon adopted in February, 1930, that nothing will be done to break the fellowship of the Churches of the Anglican Communion, confidently leaves in the hands of the bishops of that Church the task of working out in detail the principles which are embodied in the Proposed Scheme.

(f) The Conference gives its general approval to the suggestions contained in the Report of its Committee with regard to the Proposed Scheme for Church Union in South India, and commends the Report to the attention of the Episcopal Synod and General Council of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon.

What of China?

It is remarkable that whilst serious consideration is given to the question of unity in South India and even in Persia, there does not appear to be the slightest hope that anything of this nature will occur here in China.

The Celestial Empire has always been a problem to every Western Government, spiritually, economically and politically, and most of all to the Government of Great Britain. Not only do we see disunity among the Chinese but we also see cleavages amongst the foreigners themselves on matters of trade, finance, politics and religion. Furthermore, not only do the various groups of nationalities represented in China disagree among themselves, but there is a distinct division of opinion among the nationals of a particular nation. And it would not be an exaggeration to say that on the question of Church unity, at any rate, no nation squabbles amongst themselves more than do the British.

Division of opinion among a group belonging to one nation is healthy as long as the individual opinions advanced are of a constructive character, but when opinions are expressed from a selfish and narrow-minded point of view they become utterly worthless. In so far as communion of the Anglican Mission Churches in China being possible in the near future, one can safely say that such an event is not likely in one thousand years from hence simply because there has never been any such serious direction of thought. There never will be any such direction whilst the Church of England as misrepresented in China remains in the control of the oligarchy who are at its fount.

Although there are many Anglican Mission Churches in China, divided from each other by no gap of fundamental doctrine which could not be bridged if the will to do so existed, the Church of England and the non-episcopal churches have been separated from each other by circumstances which are not of ecclesiastical origin. This divorce is a natural one, having regard to the specimens of humanity adhering to the Anglo-Catholic faith. To make my point clearer I would say that the Church of England is the Church of the *taipans*—the big captains of industry who, having founded their fortunes upon the one-time weakness of the Chinese for opium, are able to live in palatial mansions.

Having controlled the most powerful organs of public opinion with their ill-gotten gains, they have also misused the Churches of Christ (masquerading under the name of the Churches of England) and housed His disciples in luxurious and magnificent residences to silence them on the great questions of morality and Christian worship. I have always known why the voice of the Church of England—Christ's Church—has never raised a single word in favor of unity and the reason, why the voice of the Church of England in China has never been heard upon the wider political and economic issues which have divided China from the Christian west.

On the other side of the picture we get the Anglican Mission Churches who include in their congregations the "minor canons" of industrial and commercial life. Not being able to afford to drive up to church in a swagger limousine, or to drape his wife in the fineries worn by the *taipan's* wife, the statistical accountant, shipping clerk, electrical engineer and storekeeper either prefers to stay at home on Sundays or Holy Days or else attend a church which conforms more to his circumstance in life and where a more democratic and wholesome spirit prevails. I can very well sympathise with a man who unconsciously walks into Holy Trinity Cathedral on a Sunday morning and finds to his horror that he is sitting in the same pew as his boss. No one would blame him if in his embarrassment he forget the words of the Nicene Creed!

As long as the Church of England in China looks upon the Anglican Mission Churches, episcopalian or otherwise, as something beneath its dignity there can never be a true realization of that magnanimous idealism of a commonwealth of churches within the Anglican-Catholic faith.

What South India and Persia have accomplished, the Anglican Churches in China also can do. But first of all what the Church of England requires is new blood in its veins. A new spirit of devotion to duty and self-sacrifice will follow in the wake of a change of ecclesiastical positions. The Free Churches of England are waiting for Mother Church to embrace them in the Anglican Communion, but the Church of England in China prefers to deliberately ignore the appeal of those three hundred and seven bishops, which those bishops rightly believed was of Divine Origin, for a visible fellowship which would increase the power of the Church and be a witness to the Lord by its unity.

Unity and Other Churches.

Although the Church of Englad in China has chosen not to identify itself with any movement which has for its object a unification of Churches, we find that although there has never been any serious attempt at universal blending of dogma there does exist a body which represents a large number of Christian Churches of diverse nationalities, and that is the National Christian Council. It is not for me as a mere layman to speak on behalf of this institution, but in this age of enlightenment, liberty and freedom of expression I am justly entitled to broadcast my views to whomsoever would care to read them.

In the opinion of many who are far more competent to write and speak than I am, the National Christian Council is the most useful body of ecclesiastics within the Celestial Empire. All the American missionary churches, with the exception of the Seventh Day adventists, and most of the British Churches have one or more representatives upon the Council. And, as has already been stated, although there has never been any suggestion that the Council aims at a unification of doctrine, it does stand for unity of action on spiritual and material matters unconnected with dogma.

The Council has done good work in such ways as opium suppression. To accurately describe it one might say that the National Christian Council is to the majority of the Christian Churches of China what the Chambers of Commerce are to the business organizations. The Church of England has unfortunately held aloof in spite of the fact that three Anglican bishops have each a seat.

The China Inland Mission was once represented, but severed its connection on two grounds: First, that the China Inland Mission required that each member of the Council should sign a decree to the effect that he or she believes in Eternal Punishment and, secondly, that the National Christian Council interfered with politics

In the first place one can understand why the Council declined to adhere to a creed. Being non-denominational it could not accept any particular form of dogma as a condition of its existence, and, in the second place, why should the Council be accused of interfering with politics simply because it voiced its sentiments after the May 30 riot in 1925? The recommendations of the Council in connection with that unfortunate incident were finally accepted by the Shanghai Municipal Council. A Christian act of this description should be lauded to the skies for it is not only the duty of all Christian Churches to guide the spiritual lives of men, but it is its bounden duty to bring its influence to bear upon man's earthly wrongs.

Why should not the voice of the Church be heard in politics? The venerable bishops in their Letter clearly state "evil social conditions—such as slums and unemployment—are causes of unrest because they are outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual wrong." The Church dare not acquiesce in them for the remedy lies not only in the best means that economic science can devise but also in the active witness to God's Kingdom of peace.

"Neither industry nor commerce nor finance lies outside the borders of the Kingdom of God", say the bishops. We can readily understand that, for at every point they touch human values and depend upon human motives, and nothing human is alien to Him Who came that men might have life and have it abundantly.

"ONLY WHEN WE WITNESS ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE TO HIS PRINCIPLES AND RELY UPON HIS POWER CAN WE OBTAIN FROM HIM THOSE GIFTS OF TRUTH AND RIGHTEOUSNESS AND LOVE, OF WHICH PEACE IS THE PERFECT FRUIT."

Christianity and Race

Referring once again to the encyclical we find this: "There still survives among Christians the peculiar form of pride known as race superiority among Christians. Anglo-Saxons, perhaps, are specially liable to this infection."

That is the crux of the differences that still divide the East from The Christian West, and as long as that superiority manifests itself in our dealings with Orientals Christianity will cease as a vital power in the relationship between the Oriental and the Occidental. This infection must be cast out for good and all when races and nations of the Eastern hemisphere are coming to a self-consciousness which, though appearing to us sometimes as being somewhat exaggerated, calls for sympathy and understanding.

In many parts of the Christian Church men have been blind to what is implied in the all-embracing manhood of the Son of God, and to the full meaning of life in the Body of Christ, the Body in which there can be neither Jew nor Gentile, Greek nor barbarian, bondman nor Freeman, but Christ is all and in all.

Nations like China and India have been driven to Atheist Russia because their pleas for independence and the opportunity for self-determination have not been understood by Christian people. India today is in the throes of a revolution which is bringing blood-shed in its trail because, having acquired the methods of Bolshevism

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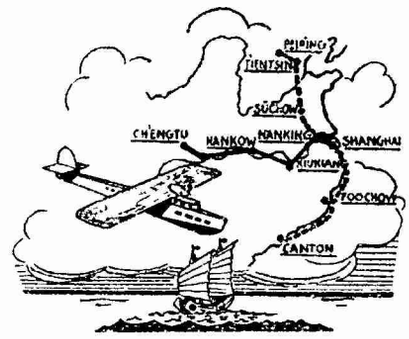
Passenger Fare Table

	Single Trip	Round Trip
Shanghai-Nanking	$ 40	$ 60
„ -Kiukiang	104	156
„ -Hankow	138	207
Nanking-Kiukiang	64	96
„ -Hankow	98	147
Kiukiang-Hankow	34	51



Time Table

West Bound

Shanghai	dep.	8.00 a.m.
Nanking	dep.	10.30 a.m.
Kiukiang	dep.	1.30 p.m.
Hankow	arr.	3.00 p.m.

East Bound

Hankow	dep.	8.00 a.m.
Kiukiang	dep.	9.45 a.m.
Nanking	dep.	12.45 p.m.
Shanghai	arr.	3.00 p.m.

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to effect the realization of their ideals, they are learning to hate and despise all Christians, who they rightly look upon as obstacles in the path of their emancipation.

Likewise China sought the aid of the Atheists in 1925 because her Christian leader, Dr Sun Yat-sen, found scant sympathy among his fellow Christians of other lands.

Awakened China and India are not in the mood to be bullied by Christians any longer; what they are demanding is that the Church of Christ should give expression to its professions of a Universal Brotherhood by raising its voice whenever Christians are about to massacre numbers of men of the yellow and black races because those people are crying out for a place in this very Brotherhood.

China is already displaying her contempt for Christianity by prohibiting the teaching of Christian beliefs to boys and girls until they are sufficiently educated to reach the Senior Middle school stage. Missionary schools today are obliged to file a declaration with their registration form that they do not exist primarily for the purpose of teaching Christian doctrine.

Some of the schools have registered and have conformed to the order issued by the Nanking Government. The Shanghai Baptist College is one of the many educational institutions which have done so, but St John's University are delaying their registration in the hope of a revision of this somewhat drastic regulation.

Education in China was until recently along independent lines; resembling the British or American system by which each school laid down its own curriculum. However, there has deen a marked change during the last few months along the French system of centralization. As the French Government was in a better position to keep an eye upon its centralised institutions, so the Nanking Government want the control of education in their own hands—without doubt to eliminate as much as possible all Christian teaching.

Christian nations have always been selfish in their dealings with China, but now, at long last, Nemesis has overtaken them. The restrictions plaiced upon Christian teaching within the Celestial Empire is only the thin end of the wedge for the obliteration of all traces of Western influence.

If we believe that God has made of one blood all nations of men, then we must acknowledge God's will for peace among the nations. Should we fail to take cognizance of this cardinal principle of Christian belief then we are in danger of leaving the door open to racial and national animosities and hatreds; the outcome of which it is too dreadful to contemplate. The witness of the Church must be given. This may mean a drastic revision of thought and action on the part of many of its members. It certainly means an humble response to the leadership of the Spirit. The extending of the real hand of brotherhood to all those nations who have awakened to their political and economic responsibilities is a real test of membership of the Christian Church. "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the Sons of God."

French Transit Tax at Canton Is Disavowed

The City Government of Canton recently lodged a protest with the French Consul-General in that city against the introduction by the French Concession authorities of Shameen, Canton. of a transit tax of one dollar a month on Chinese carrying commercial commodities and passing through the French Concession.

Replying to a protest from the Canton Municipal Government, the French Consul-General later acknowleged that the recent order issued by the French Municipal Council at Shameen requiring Chinese to obtain a pass to secure entry into the French Concession was due to a misunderstanding. He has, accordingly, instructed the French Council to cancel the order, and return the fees collected for the passes.

A Blow Is Struck at Old Wedding and Funeral Customs

Old-fashioned Chinese weddings and funerals are to be shorn of much of their ancient pageantry, if an order issued recently by the Bureau of Public Safety of the Greater Shanghai Municipality is strictly enforced. The order forbids the presence in wedding or funeral processions of attendants costumed in the garbs prevalent in the Manchu Imperial era as well as other features of the pageantry inherited from the days of the Dynasty. The order points out that such displays are strongly tinged with feudalism and are incompatible with present-day social conceptions.

Juggling the Missionary Dollar

BY CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

(Christian Century, August 27)

The missionary dollar is a big dollar. In 1926, when the latest federal census of the churches was taken, there were 212 denominations in this country; and these 212 denominations raised about $168,000,000 that year for missions. About $56,000,000 of this went to the support of foreign missions, and the balance—$112,000,000—went to the support of home missions. As a matter of fact, these amounts are too small, for they do not include individual gifts to specific causes, nor do they include income from invested funds, which in some denominations is a very large item.

The missionary dollar is a large dollar. How is it raised? How is it spent? The answers to these two questions ought to have considerable point and pertinence, for while the churches are raising more and more money each year, they are spending less and less on missions.

I think I know one answer, and it is not one which sheds a great deal of glory upon our competitive denominationalism. As I try to give my answer, I shall confine myself mainly to my own denomination, for two reasons. First, I know more about my own denomination then about the others. Second, I do not wish to seem discourteous. But I hope my reader will not assume a holier-than-thou attitude until he has secured the facts about his own denomination.

How Missionary Money Is Raised

Mission money is raised by definite appeal to specific projects. In the Ladies' Aid society, there are usually a few women who are particularly interested in missions, and they make it their business to form a missionary society. This society studies conditions in various mission fields, making its information as specific and definite as possible, and raising money for the support of those projects. It is my experience that most missionary interest is manifested in those projects which are the farthest from home; there is generally a heavy emphasis upon the foreign work.

The missionary society sponsors suppers (what a means of grace is the ecclesiastical appetite!) rummage sales and bake sales; sells quilts and Christmas cards and flavoring extracts, and raises an amazing amount of money for missions. The women in the society are not generally rich; their gifts to missions represent sacrifice, and hard work, and sometimes real difficulty. Ask them about the purposes for which they are working, and they will reply in terms of a school in China, a college in Japan, a children's home in some American city, or a hospital somewhere. They know what they are working to support.

More and more churches hold annual financial canvasses, to secure pledges and money for the ensuing year. Part of their expense is their gift to missions. In preparation for the annual appeal, most ministers preach a sermon or two, stressing the worldwide work which the church is asked to share. Here again, the appeal is specific and definite. It is this school in India; that Negro college in the southland, and so on. I have never heard, or delivered, a missionary appeal which was not specific and definite in its reference to legitimate humanitarian projects.

Appeals for Specific Objects

In my own denomination—I am a Congreatiognalist—the national mission boards furnish printed material to all churches which request it. This material is printed in colors, and is intended to prepare the local community for the annual appeal for missions. Again, the appeal is definite and exact and specific. The people are not asked to give to "missions"—in the large. They are asked to interest themselves in this school, this hospital, this nursing home, this college, this mission to underprivileged humanity.

In the state and national conferences of my denomination, the same appeal is made. Returned missionaries always appear on the programs, speaking in behalf of their chosen fields. The information and the appeal are definite and exact and pointed. Effective, too; it is not possible to hear a sincere worker describe the great human needs and great human opportunities without wanting some share in the work. Hearts and purses alike respond to the definiteness, the immediacy and the humanity of the appeal.

We solicit money for missions on the basis of specific and definite humanitarian interests. I cannot emphasize this too strongly. I have never heard but one missionary speech which was not of this order. In this one instance, the speaker was honestly partisan; he wanted money so that he and others could go out and save the souls of the heathen by turning them into sectarians. But I have never heard another such appeal, and I must say the success of that one was not very marked. Most people respond best to the appeal of human need, especially the needs of childhood and helplessness. They are much more willing to make Christians than to make Congregationalists or Methodists or Presbyterians or Baptists; and more and more, they respond to the opportunity to share food and knowledge and cleanliness and health and ideals with those who lack them, rather than to the opportunity to share specific doctrines with them.

Spending the Money

But there is many a slip 'twixt the local church and the missionary field. A large proportion of the mission money is still spent, in all denominations, for the support of merely denominational interests. What proportion of Congregationalists know that—

Thirty-seven per cent of their mission money goes to support work in foreign fields, including the salaries and expenses involved in the administration of this work?

Sixty-three per cent of their mission money goes to home mission work, including its executive and administrative expenses?

The largest single item in the home missions budget is 44 per cent for "church extension"—which is chiefly aid for weak churches, many of which are in active competition with other churches, many of which are similarly aided?

Personally, I do not believe that most church people in any denomination know where their mission money goes. If they knew the facts, they would know that the money is raised on one basis but is spent on another. In any field of work outside the church, such a procedure would be promptly labeled dishonest. Under what special charter does the church operate, that she does not have to conform to an ethical standard which non-religious charities long ago voluntarily adopted for themselves?

What Is Church Extension?

What is this "church extension" which forms the major item in home mission expenditures? Here are a few samples:

1. There are 14 Congregational churches in the city of Denver. Seven of them received home mission aid in amounts varying from $300 to $1,200 each last year. The total for the seven churches was $4,600. That amount is large enough to merit some comment. These aided churches all had legitimate uses for the aid they received: all the grants were passed upon by a competent board. That is not the point at issue. The point is this: the average Congregationalist in this state is not solicited for mission money on any such basis. He gives his money because he wants to help children and others in China and Japan and Africa, or underprivileged groups in this land. He gives his money for these purposes because it is solicited for these purposes. But it is spent, in large part, on projects which do not interest him, and which may not—for all he knows—deserve the aid that they are receiving.

When the Figures Are Not Juggled

The church extension boards have a neat way of evading the issue. It operates through the project system. Under this system, a set of mission projects is offered to the churches of each state. The projects are so distributed that no state is asked to support the work of missions within its own borders. In the list of projects for Colorado, for example, appear stated amounts for churches in Tampa and Palm Beach, Florida. In the mission project lists of Wisconsin, Connecticut and New York, appear stated amounts for work in Colorado. And so on. Colorado pays the bills for the lame ducks of Florida. Florida foots the bills for Iowa or some other state. Iowa meets the deficit of Wisconsin, and Wisconsin supports the denominational outposts of Colorado. In that way, it becomes possible to say that the mission work in Colorado costs the Colorado churches nothing, and the same can be said for all the other states. It is a great system, and we all get rich taking in each other's laundry.

But leaving this juggling aside, and facing the situation as it is in this, a typical home mission state, we find the following facts: (a) all the churches of this denomination in this state raise a total of about $13,000 for missions per year; (b) the home mission boards spend upwards of $21,000 per year in this state, mostly in "church extension"; which is to say (c) no money at all really goes out of this state for work in China or Japan or India or Africa or anywhere else outside this state; all we raise is spent right here, and $8,000 a year more.

What minister in this state raises his mission budget by informing his people that all they raise —and more—will be spent in this state? The mission boards deny it, saying that our money goes to other places, and the money of other places comes here. But what is the difference?

2. Another example of "church extension": The Institute of social and religious research, New York, discovered upon investigation that about one-third of the churches in the major denominations receive home mission aid. This item also deserves comment. For these aided churches are not—as might be supposed—new churches which are just getting started, and need aid for a year or two until they can become self-supporting. Not at all. More than half of the number investigated had been getting aid for 27 years and more. And only nine per cent of them had been getting aid for as little as seven years.

Denominational Dishonesty

Not only so, but these aided churches are not chiefly Mexican churches, or Negro churches, or churches whose membership is made up of colors or nationalities which might be assumed to be underprivileged. Not at all. Something like 70 per cent of the aid goes to churches which have a native white membership.

What minister in the Congregational churches raises his budget by calling the attention of his people to these facts? Or what minister in any other denomination refers to the facts in his denomination? Indeed, what proportion of ministers in any denomination take the trouble to learn the facts?

I have no quarrel at all with the principle of aiding weak churches. My point is simply this: no person or church has any right to solicit money on one basis and spend it on another. The person who gives money to any cause has a right to know how that money is spent. Anything short of this is simply not honest; and on this basis, every major denomination in America stands convicted of dishonesty. The man in the street is beginning to find it out; and he is giving less and less yearly through denominational channels. If the churches wish to continue to spend their missionary money in aiding weak churches, then they can be honest only by soliciting the money on that basis.

I have spoken, thus far, of only the one major item of expense in the home mission budget. But the problem goes much deeper than that. Mission work of all sorts ought to be completely cooperative between all denominations. Anything short of this presents not Christianity, but sectarianism to a tired and hungry world. The Christian world is rapidly coming to the point where we will have to find some answer to the question: Has any denomination any right to put its own interests ahead of the interests of humanity,, anywhere? If our conscience makes us say "No!" to this question, then we must abandon almost all of our present missionary enterprise, and institute some better system. For it is not to the interests of humanity to burden small communities with competing churches. It is not to the interests of humanity to present 212 forms of missionary message, calling them all Christian. It is not to the interests of humanity to take money which is sacrificially given for the kingdom of God, and spend it in the support of denominational interests. Our present missionary policies are not good enough. And since they are not we have no Christian right to support, sanction or tolerate them. What form of new Christian world enterprise should individuals and churches support?

Why should not some agency such as the Federal council of churches undertake the task of setting up some definite standards, to be agreed upon by the cooperating denominations, to which the entire missionary enterprise of those denominations could be rigidly held? Why should not this agency give exact and pitiless publicity to every missionary enterprise which is soliciting money? Those enterprises which meet the ethical standards agreed upon would inevitably benefit by the publicity, and those enterprises which cannot meet those standards would inevitably suffer, as they should. And if the Federal council will not or cannot do this thing, then somebody else ought to do it.

But if nobody, either person or organization, steps forward to this task, still the individual and the church can solve the problem very neatly. It is always possible to send money where we want it to go. If we are solicited for this school and that college and the other hospital, we can always send our money directly there. Of course if we do that, we will get no denominational "credit." But what of that? At least our money will go where we think it goes.

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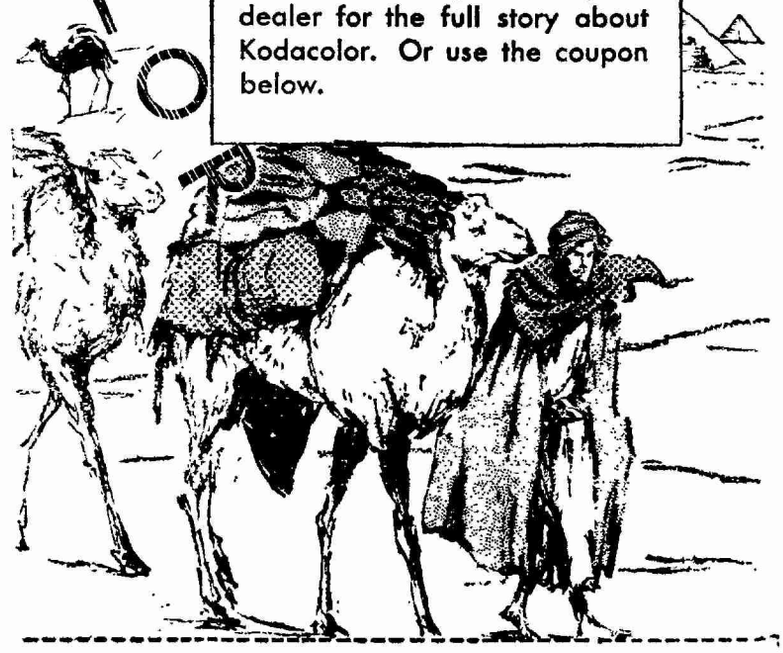

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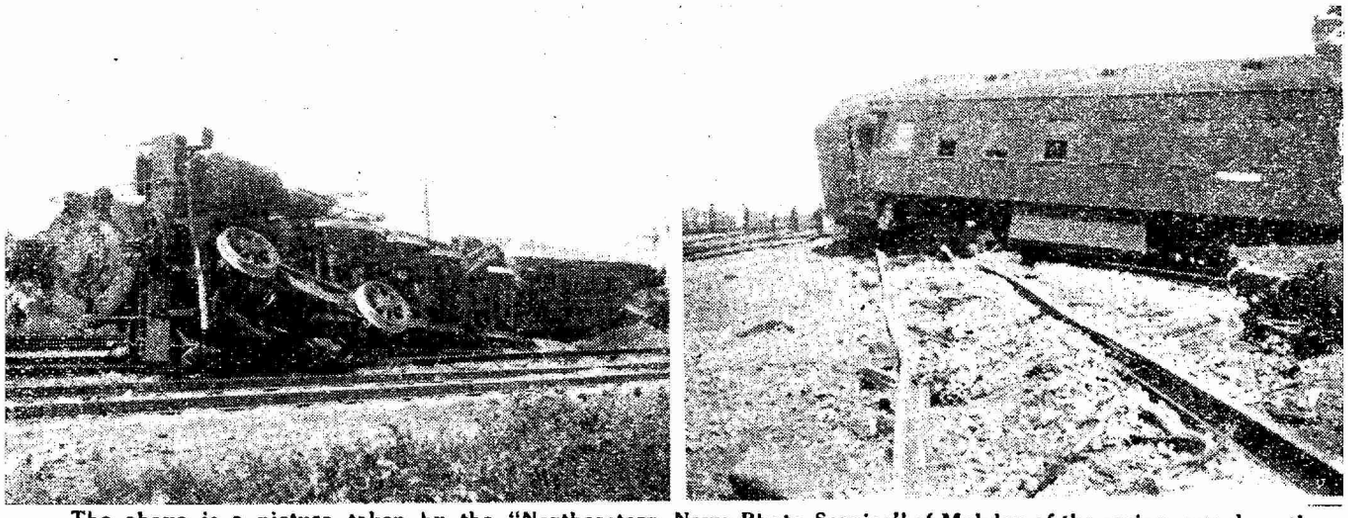

The above is a picture taken by the "Northeastern News Photo Service" of Mukden of the serious wreck on the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway, which occurred on September 2. The wreck occurred on the main line and, according to the report in the Chinese newspapers, an engine, baggage car and third-class coach were overturned. One Japanese railway employe was killed and one engineer was seriously wounded. The Japanese authorities have maintained strict secrecy regarding the cause of the wreck, the allegation being that it was the work of "communists" who removed the bolts from the rails. It was the first serious wreak that has occurred on this line.

Plague Epidemic Threatens Harbin

BY E. U. BARUNG

According to reports arriving here from the Taonan-Szepingkai railway several places around the railway are stricken with Bubonic plague epidemic. The reports state that during two days 60 persons died of the disease, most of the cases being registered in Siechwan, a town, about 50 miles from Taonan, and that a number of plague cases were also registered in the neighborhood of Kaitung, Taipinsheng and Shuicheng. As one of the measures that are being taken by the authorities against spreading the disease, the residents of Siechwan and Haitung are forbidden to leave the towns. Due to reports reaching from remote places in Inner Mongolia it is supposed that the disease has been raging at a number of places in that country. As the first cases of the plague were recorded in towns near the Mongolian border the assumption of the local medical circles is that Mongolia is to be regarded as a source of bubonic plague, the marmot and such like rodents being bearers of the disease.

Considerable excitement has been caused by these reports; and the administration of the C. E. R., the municipal health authorities, the medical society of Harbin and others have been discussing the possibility of an outbreak of plague in Harbin, where it can easily reach from the stricken areas, as they are linked to Harbin by railways, water-ways, and common country roads—by which many people come on foot and by horse or ox-drawn carts to Harbin or other towns of the province. The administration of the Chinese Eastern railway sent Dr. Wan Yui-guan to the district of Chang-chung for the purpose of organizing an anti-plague campaign there. Several quarantines are being established at various places in the province.

It seems that plague epidemics break out in Manchuria in periods of ten years, as they raged here in 1900, 1910-11, and 1920-21. A delegation headed by Prof. Park sent by the league of Nations came here in order to make scientific researches with regard to the expected outbreak of plague during 1930-31.

The ravages of plague 1910 are most remembered by the population of North in Manchuria. In that year the plague first made its appearance at the station of Manchuli in the middle of October and after two weeks reached Harbin where it raged for 5 months, i. e. till March in 1911. The ruin wrought then by the plague was formidable. Fuchiaken, Chinese section of Harbin, was almost depopulated; nearly one-fourth of its inhabitants died, while about 20,000 panic-stricken people fled away from the town.

Haigan Coal Mine Output

According to Mr. Blazhevitch, mining engineer, a counsellor to the Administration of the Haigan coal mines, the total amount to be obtained at the mines during this year will amount to 12,000,000 poods. The coal is of high quality, not inferior to that of the Fushun Colliery. The mines are located 455 versts from Harbin down the Sungari river, and about 50 versts from the river to which it is linked by a railway. The Bank of Tsitsihar, owner of the mines, plans to invest shortly a considerable sum of money for further development of the enterprise. At the present time 2,000 workmen are employed at the mines.

25 Motor-Cars for Mongolia

25 motor-cars were transported at one time from Japan to Vladivostok from where the cars were shipped to different places in Outer Mongolia. It is also reported that negotiations are being conducted by the Soviets with a Japanese firm for an order of quite a lot of motor-cars of special heavy construction to be used in Mongolia for regular business and passenger traffic between places in the interior of Mongolia and Russian towns at the Mongolo-Soviet border-line.

Japano-Soviet Trade

According to the data of the local Japanese trading organizations the turnover of goods between Japan and the U. S. S. R. for the first half of the current year is estimated at 17,906,000 yen against 14,688,000 yen for the corresponding period of the last year, i. e., it has increased by 22 per cent. The exports from the U. S. S. R. to Japan, including timber, fish products, platinum, soda, naphtha products, oats and asbestos, amount to 10.6 million yen and the imports from Japan, consisting chiefly of fishing implements, rigging, and materials used at canneries as tins, etc., amount to 7.2 million yen.

Bean Market

Two small transactions were registered yesterday when a European firm bought 50 car-loads of beans at $1.59 per pood, and a Japanese firm bought 30 carloads of bean-cake at $1.11, local currency, per pood. No other transactions of any significance have been registered for a long time.

Harvest Prospects

Recent information from Tsitsihar, a center of a large bean cultivation area, states that the harvest in Heilungkiang province is very good. According to a rough estimate the total crop of beans in the 8 districts around Tsitsihar amounts to 100,000,000 poods, exceeding the last year's crop by 30,000,000 poods. Apprehension, however, exists that the crop may be spoiled considerably if the torrential rains that fell for two days in succession at the beginning of this week, should set in again. Wheat has already been blighted, to some insignificcant extent, by the excessive moisture. The crops of water-melons, tomatoes, and cucumbers have been almost completely destroyed by the rains and floods. Tsitsihar used to export every season about 100 car-loads of water-melons, but this season the export totalled 10 car-loads only. Not to mention the rural population, the citizens of Harbin watch the skies

(Continued on page 146)

The Importation of Japanese Cocoons

BY PAUL K. WHANG

After the cocoon season this year, owing to the scarcity of cocoons, most of the silkmen have not secured their usual supply. That means they have to buy afterwards from the cocoon merchants so as to keep their filatures running the whole year round. But to secure the supply from the cocoon merchants, our silkmen have been fully aware of their last year's predicament, wherein the cocoon merchants monopolized the market and raised the price of cocoons out of proportion to the price of raw silk. In order to break down this monopolistic situation, they must seek relief from some other sources. In the meantime, most of the Japanese silkmen, having been seriously affected by the depression of the silk market, have closed down their establishments and sought an outlet to dispose of their surplus stock; and in order to interest the Chinese buyers, they have sent the agents over together with sample cocoons, and offered at prices within the reach of the Chinese buyers. Since June, some of the Chinese buyers, who have been interested in this matter, have secretly held many sessions to discuss the possibility of importing Japanese cocoons. They have tried the sample cocoons (according to the report, about 200 piculs of sample cocoons have been brought over to China), and found out that on account of the present high rate of exchange, coupled with the high import duty which is 12.5%, it is not profitable to use the Japanese cocoons to manufacture China silk, unless the import duty can be either exempted or reduced. Thus a petition has been sent to the government stating the necessity of importing Japanese cocoons with a view to maintaining the livelihood of the great mass of workers, and asking for the exemption and reduction of the import duty thereon. The government has eventually granted the request by reducing the import duty from 12.5% to 7.5%, but limiting the period of reduction to six months from October to March of next year, with the quantity set at 60,000 piculs.

Japanese Cocoons Banned

While everything has been conducted behind the curtain, the cocoon merchants have incidentally got wind of this news, and lost no time to send a petition to the government asking for the levy of a heavy import duty on the Japanese cocoons in order to protect China's cocoon industry. At first, some of the local silkmen after being interviewed still made some evasive statements by saying that some of the Chinese silkmen have imported some sample cocoons from Japan, and that after several experiments they have found that it is neither practical nor economical to make China silk with the Japanese cocoons. After realizing that they could no longer hoodwink the public by making such statements, while the news of the arrival of the Japanese cocoons had been printed in all the Chinese press, they have been compelled to tell the public some other story. One of the local leading silkmen has been quoted as saying that in face of the shortage of cocoon supply this year, many of the silkmen will have no alternative but either to close down their establishments or to buy foreign cocoons. While the battle of words is on between the silkmen and the cocoon merchants, the government, which not long ago granted the silkmen's demand by reducing the import duty on Japanese cocoons, has now come to the rescue of the cocoon merchants by banning the importation of Japanese cocoons. This sudden change of the government attitude has provided a great shock to some of the silkmen, who, before admitting their defeat, have made a final plea to the cocoon merchants. A lengthy plea containing several thousand words in the form of a circular letter has been addressed by the Silk Filatures and Cocoon Merchants Guild of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei provinces to the cocoon merchants of Chekiang province.

Lack of Reliable Information

It is safe to say that at the present time we can secure no exact information as to the approximate quantity of cocoons produced in China, the figures supplied by different agencies being different by a wide margin. Owing to lack of reliable information, our silkmen tend to exaggerate the existing condition. Take last year for instance, the spring cocoon harvest was alleged to be only one-fourth of the usual production, and the silkmen everywhere entertained the fear of a shortage in the supply; however, at the end of the season, thousands of piculs of dry cocoons were left over in the godowns unsold. It is known that the spring cocoon production of this year, though it is still poor, is much better than that of last year, and therefore we are at a loss to know that the insufficiency will amount to as much as 200,000 piculs of dry cocoons. Moreover, the quantity of cocoons required for the 150 silk filatures is based on the assumption that all the said filatures will run for twelve months. But this assumption does not hold water, as we know very well from our past experience that about one-fourth of the filatures in Shanghai will stop their operation before the end of the year. With the depression of the silk market this year, it is feared that even more filatures which have not a strong financial backup will close down. (Up to date several filatures in the Chapei district of Shanghai have already been shut up.)

It must be noted that the silkmen who possesss the reliable chops have as a rule opposed the proposition of importing Japanese cocoons, on the ground that the imported cocoons are inferior in quality and the silk made from them will discredit the fame of China silk as a whole. Therefore the favored ones are only limited to those who want to buy cheap raw material, but do not care about the quality of their products.

In order to save the present crisis, if there is any, the most feasible way is to get together the cocoon merchants and silkmen to have a round-table conference. The cocoon merchants should sympathize with the hardships of our silkmen, and should not intentionally corner their goods for high prices; and our silkmen should instantly drop their idea of buying foreign cocoons. The cooperation between the cocoon merchants and silkmen will probably solve the puzzle of the present much-alleged cocoon famine.

Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1930.

A uggestion for Lower Taxes on Coccoons

In connection with the proposal to import Japanese cocoons as a substitute for the native product, so as to meet the urgent demand of silk factories in Shanghai, the Chekiang Provincial Association has further addressed a letter to the Cocoon Association of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei, suggesting that the best remedy is to lower the tax on cocoons at home and to secure financial assistance from the government.

Vancouver Paper Urges Restoration of Silver Values

The *Vancouver Sun* is carrying on a campaign for the restoration of silver values. A half page article in a recent issue by P. A. O. Farrell shows how business paralysis throughout the world has resulted from the slash in silver values and loss of credit.

An editorial in the *Sun*, August 30, entitled "World Credit and Metallic Money," among other things said:

"There is only ten billion dollars of gold in the world, and through hoarding and restrictions and embargoes, and a mad scramble for gold, that yellow metal is getting into fewer and fewer hands.

"France, with only forty million people out of the total earth's population of two billion people, has got two billion, two hundred million of that gold. Uncle Sam has around four and a half billion. England has seven hundred and fifty millions. Spain has five hundred millions; Argentine five hundred millions.

"But China, India and South America, and those countries that have only silver money and have small world credit, and have had the buying power of their silver cut to twenty-five per cent of its gold value in 1872, are gradually being forced out of the market for world commodities. This reduction in the buying power of silver money countries, or of three-fourths of the earth's population, is the reason why world trade is slacking, off, is why surpluses of goods are everywhere piling up and is the real reason why world trade faces stagnation."

U. S. and China to Negotiate on Extrality

The U. S. State Department announced at Washington September 18 that draft proposals for the abolition of extraterritoriality will be ready for presentation to the Chinese Government in October. The proposals are understood to be similar to, but not identical with, the British proposals presented on September 11.

The aim of the proposals is stated to be to provide a method for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritoriality by the United States. The Chinese Government willlbe requested to submit their own proposals in this connect ion

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Farming and Mining in Chekiang

The Chekiang provincial government on September 18 has announced the organization of agriculture and mining under the directorship of Ho Pao-shu, the purpose being to promote scientific agricultural and mining enterprises.

Kwangtung Air-Service

A new commercial air-service linking up the leading cities of Kwangtung province has been announced. The plans call for the inauguration of air-mail-passenger flights between Canton-Wuchow, Canton-Swatow and Canton-Hainan.

Duty Exemption for Airplane Parts

The Ministry of Finance on September 16 issued instructions to the Inspector-General of Customs to exempt from duty payments all imports of airplane parts for a period of five years, the purpose being to encourage the development of aviation.

Shanghai to Tsingtao by Rail

The Ministry of Railways on September 16 announced that railway traffic has now been re-established between Shanghai and Tsingtao and through tickets may now be purchased for the trip. It was stated that the military authorities have now released sufficient rolling stock for the resumption of service.

Courses on New Weights

The Ministry of Education of the National Government has issued instructions to all provincial and municipal bureaus of education, directing that the new metric system of weights and measures adopted by the Government, be included in all courses in arithmetic in all schools throughout the country.

More Modern Penitentiaries

The Judicial Yuan on September 17 issued an order to the various provincial governments urging the hastening of work on the construction of modern penitentiaries. The Ministry of Finance has been instructed to appropriate funds for the construction of a modern penitentiary in the national Capital, Nanking.

Improvement for Shantung Administration

Gen. Han Fu-chu, newly appointed chairman of the Shantung provincial administration has announced his program for provincial rehabilitation, the program including a census of the province, suppression of the sale and consumption of narcotics, raising of funds for opening of more primary schools in all villages and towns.

Unemployment Problem

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor on Sept. 21 submitted a proposal to the Executive Yuan recommending the adoption of regulations for the opening up of waste land in various parts of the country as a means of solving the unemployment problem. The measure will be considered by the Executive Yuan shortly.

Shanghai Has 2,954,485 People

The Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai announced on Sept. 18, that the total population of Shanghai, including foreign and Chinese areas, is estimated at 2,954,485, of which number 2,901 739 are Chinese and 52,746 are foreigners of various nationalities. The figures show an increase of 8,581 from June of last year.

French Mixed Court

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the French Minister at Peiping notifying him of the intention of the National Government to take up at once the matter of the rendition of the Mixed Court in the Shanghai French Concession. M. Auguste Wilden, French Minister, has announced his intention of proceeding to Nanking shortly.

Serious Shortage of Silk Cocoons

The Chinese silk industry in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces is in a worse condition this year than at any time previously, according to a report issued by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Sept. 15. which stated that dozens of filatures had been forced to close because of shortage of cocoons. Adverse weather is held responsible for most of the trouble.

Commercial Investigation of South Seas Markets

The Chinese Native-Goods Manufacturers Associaion has received the approval of the Government to set and delegation to the South Seas for the purpose of investigating markets for Chinese goods. The delegation will depart from Shanghai on Nov. 1 and official notices have been sent to Chinese chambers of commerce in the various regions to be visited.

Reorganization of Postal Districts

The Ministry of Communications on Sept. 22 announced a re-demarcation of various postal districts, including the Swatow district which is to be merged with Kwangtung. Two separate districts in eastern and western Szechuen are to be merged with the headquarters at Chungking, while the Anhwei district is to be merged with that of Kiangsu.

Reorganization of Commerce Bodies

The Legislative Yuan on Sept. 20 rejected a petition from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor for an extention of time for the reorganization of chambers of commerce and commercial guilds. The Legislative Yuan declared that, since one or two extensions had already been granted, the law providing for reorganization of commercial bodies must now be carried out.

No More Trademark Extensions

The Trade Mark Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor on September 19 announced that there would be no more extensions of the period for registration of trademarks. The last extension period of six months expired on September 18, that is, for re-registration of all trademarks that had been filed with the old trademark bureau prior to the establishment of the registration bureau by the National Government.

Chinese Military Attaches Abroad

The State Council on Sept. 16 annouced the promulgation of new regulations providing for the appointment of Chinese military attaches to the various Chinese legations abroad. The appointments will be made by the Chinese General Staff, the period of appointment being for 3 years and the direction and guidance to be under the control of the Chinese Ministers. Only officers well versed in military science who are graduates of recognized academies will be eligible to such appointments.

No Mail Over South Manchuria Line

The postal authorities of Shenyang province, Manchuria, have notified the Ministry of Communications at Nanking that since August 1 all Chinese mail matter destined for Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces has been transmitted over the new Chinese railway lines rather than over the Japanese South Manchuria line. It was stated that this was the first step of the Mukden authorities to recover postal rights which have been controlled by the Japanese for many years.

Wei Yi-fa Heads New Aviation Bureau

Wei Yi-fa, vice-minister of Communications, has been appointed chairman of the new Sino-German aviation corporation which will operate an airplane mail and passenger service between China and Germany. The name of the new company will be the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation. Herr Schmidt, representative of ths German Lufthansa Company, will be assistant-manager. The directors of the finance, business and operating departments will be announced shortly.

Reduction in 1st Class Fares

The Ministry of Railways on September 18 announced a reduction in first-class fares on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, the new rate to be 25 percent lower than the previous rates. The new rates from Shanghai to Nanking will be $10.08 instead of $13.44, while the rates for lower and upper berths will be $4.50 and $3.50 respectively, a slight increase from the previous rates. The revision of rates was made in order to conform to the Ministry's new standard regulations for all government railways.

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NANKING ROAD

Social Service in Hangchow

The first meeting of the newly organized Social Service League of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, was held in Hangchow on Sept. 13 under the chairmanship of Dr. Fan Ting-chiu, a graduate in sociology of Chicago University. The purpose of the organization is to make a study of social conditions in the city with the object of improving conditions. It is hoped ultimately to induce the provincial and municipal governments to cooperate in the establishment of a Social Center in the city.

Shanghai Financial Advisers

The Bureau of Finance of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has announced the formation of an advisory committee composed of seventeen Shanghai bankers, commercial and economic leaders. The following were present at the inauguration meeting of the committee held on Sept. 18: Yu Ya-ching, Wang Hsiao-lai, Li Chuan-shih, Pan Hsu-lun, Hsu Fou, Hsu Chi-ching, and Chu Ya-tsi. Wang Hsiao-lai was elected chairman with Hsu Chi-ching and Chu Ta-tsi as vice-chairmen. Six sub-committees were organized to make a special study of financial administration, economics, taxation accounting, municipal properties and bonds. Tang Nai-kang is director of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai.

Reorganization Committee for China Merchants S. N. Co.

The National State Council on September 20 announced the names of seven members of the so-called "Reorganization" committee which will have charge of the affairs of the company. Those appointed include Gen. Chang Chun, mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality; Li Chung-kung, vice-minister of Communications; Chen Hsi-tseng, director of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration; Kuo Loh, managing director of the Wing On Department Store; Huang Han-liang, manager of the Ho Hong Bank; Li Kuo-chih, chairman of the original board of the company; Wang Yen-sung, member of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and also of the Shanghai Kuomintang Committee. Two additional members of the Committee are still to be appointed.

Another "Native-Goods" Campaign

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese administered area) has announced that another campaign to encourage the consumption of Chinese-manufactured goods, will be launched during the week of October 7-14. The General Chamber of Commerce has notified all merchants to hold special displays and reduced-price sales of Chinese products during the week. The merchants also have been asked to make prominent displays of the national flag during the period.

New Postal Savings Law

The Economics and Finance Committee of the Central Political Council has recommended to the Legislative Yuan the early drafting of a law governing the organization of a Postal Savings and Money Order Remittance Department of the Post Office. The Committee also rejected a petition from the Shanghai Postal Employees Union, urging the abolition of the independent Postal Money Order and Savings Bureaus and their re-amalgamation with the Post Office Department. Several months ago the Postal authorities decided to separate the Money Order and Savings Department from the regular Post Office and operate them as separate institutions.

Drive for Postal and Telegraph Autonomy in Manchuria

The Northeastern Communications Committee of Mukden has appointed Chen Sze-hsin as a special delegate to attend the Sino-Japanese cable and telegraph negotiations now proceeding at Nanking. Wang Chia-tseng, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mukden appointee) on September 19 called on Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, and informed him that China intends to open negotiations for the immediate rendition of all Japanese postal and telegraph "special rights" along the South Manchuria Railway. Since the Japanese took over the South Manchuria Railway interests from Russia in South Manchuria, the Japanese have operated their own postal and telegraph services within the zone of the railway. The Sino-Japanese Cable Conference held its second meeting in Nanking on Sept, 18.

National Economic Conference

The National Government announced on September 22 that plans have been formulated for the calling of a National Economic Conference in Nanking immediately following the liquidation of the present military situation. According to a report which appeared in the *Shun Pao* the conference plans include discussion of four chief subjects, (1) Rehabilitation of Foreign and Domestic Loans; (2) Unification of Currency; (3) Development of Industrial and Trading Enterprises; (4) Reorganization of Domestic Finances.

Swedish Match Competition

The Swedish Match Trust, according to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on Sept. 16, has purchased the Japanese Sui-seng Match Company which maintains factories in Osaka, Japan with branches in Shanghai and Chinkiang, Kiangsu. Owing to the fear that the Chinese match industry will be forced out of business, Liu Hung-seng, chairman of the Chinese National Federation of Match Factories, called a meeting to consider what steps should be taken to meet the competition. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor at Nanking.

Extension for Shenyang-Hailung R. R.

The Northeastern Communications Committee of Shenyang (Mukden) has approved a proposal of the Shenyang-Hailun railway administration for the construction of a branch line connecting the provincial capital with Tiehling and Kaiyuan in northern Liaoning (Fengtien) province. Engineers are now engaged upon surveys. The cost of construction is estimated at $5,000,000, of which amount $2,000,000 will be raised in the form of loans from the banks in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces and the remainder, or $3,000,000, will be appropriated from the revenues of the Shenyang-Hailun railway and also by stock subscriptions from the public, which will be benefitted by the new line.

Shanghai Telephone Opposition

The Ministry of Communications on Sept. 20 notified the so-called Shanghai Chinese Telephone Subscribers Union that the Ministry intends to continue its opposition to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, an American concern, which receptly purchased the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company. According to the announcement, the Government plans to continue its campaign to take over control of the telephone system in the International and French Concessions. The announcement stated that plans are now being considered whereby the Government would take over all installations outside of the foreign settlements, located in Pootung, Nantao, Chapei, as well as on roads leading out of the Settlement.

New Apartment Will House 49 Families

According to a report in the trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on September 20, construction is now proceeding on another new apartment house in the Shanghai French Concession, which, when completed will be one of the largest in the city, as it will contain 49 separate flats, each complete with kitchens or kitchenettes, electric refrigerators, etc. The building was designed by H. Berents, engineer and architect, for a Chinese syndicate. It will be located on Avenue Dubail and Rue Lafayette, opposite the French park and will cost approximately Tls. 300,000.

It was also announced last week that work is shortly to start on the new 21-story hotel and theater, to be built on Park road, between Bubbling Well and Burkill roads. The building will be owned by the Grand Realty Corporation and will cost approximately Tls. 2,500,000. H. Gonda is the architect.

The Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange, which recently purchased property to a value of Tls. 590,000, located at the corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen roads, formerly belonging to the estate of the late Edward Ezra, has announced that it will not construct a new building for the present. The property is now occupied by the "Arcade Building," which was completed last year.

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PLAGUE EPIDEMIC THREATENS HARBIN

(Continued from page 142)

with anxiety, as the prosperity of the people of N. Manchuria much depends upon what the outcome of the crop will be.

3,000 Repatriates

During the past 4 months 3000 Chinese came from the U. S. S. R. to Manchuria through the stations of Manchuli and Pogranichnaya.

C. E. R. Branch Office at Moukden

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern railway has opened its branch office at Moukden. The head of the office, Sun-Shun-ye, has already gone to Moukden, and the assistant head of the office, Mr. Tumpiansky, who received 3,000 gold roubles from the railway for shifting his quarters from Harbin to Moukden, will leave shortly.

Harbin, Sept. 15, 1930.

Pacific Relations Institute Secretary in Shanghai

Charles F. Loomis, acting general secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations with headquarters in Honolulu, arrived in Shanghai during the week from Japan to make preliminary arrangements with the China Council of the Institute for the fourth biennial conference which will be held in China in the fall of 1931. The 1929 session was held in Kyoto, Japan and the two previous ones in Honolulu.

Mr. Loomis has brought with him a printed tentative outline of the agenda for the China Conference, which in addition to listing the specific questions listed under seven different heads: food, population, and land utilization, migration and race problems, international economic countries, the international relations of China, dependencies and dependent peoples in the Pacific, diplomatic relations in the Pacific and cultural relations in the Pacific countries, notes these different problems considered in the round tables at the three previous conferences and lists the revelant projects of the international researeh problem of the Institue as well as relevant national studies which will probably be available for the 1931 conference.

Out of a total of nineteen projects listed in the Institute's international research program nine are being carried on in China or are concerned with Chinese questions. These fact finding studies are: Land utilization in China, G. Lossing Buck, University of Nanking; trend of consumption of agricultural products in Eastern Asia, W. G. Swen; Geography of China, G. B. Cressey, Shanghai College; Trend of Pacific Agriculture from subsistence to cash-crop farming, E. F. Penrose; Population movements from Shantung to Manchuria, F. S. Ho, Nankai University; Status of resident Aliens in Pacific countries; Industrialization in Tientsin (including studies of the cotton-spinning, flour milling and hosiery industries) F. L. Ho, Nankai University; Foreign Investments in China, C. F. Remer, University of Michigan (this study supplements that of B. G. Moulton, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.; international economic position of Japan; Industrialization of Shanghai, Wusieh, Nantung and other cities, D. K. Lieu, Bureau of Statistics, Nanking. Two national studies which it is expected will be ready for the Conference are: British Agrarian problems of China—R. H. Tawney, London School of Economics and China; Symposium on Chinese Culture—Sophia Chen Zen, Peiping.

Mr. Loomis later plans to visit Nanking, Peking, Tientsin and Mukden before returning to New York City to attend a meeting of the International Program Committee which has been called by chairman, Jerome D. Greene. The final agenda will be announced in December of this year.

In connection with Mr. Loomis's visit it may be noted that the Institute of Pacific Relations has made additional contribution to the problem of land utilization through its grants to the University of Nanking for the furtherance of studies under the direction of Professor J. Lossing Buck. The University of Chicago Press has recently published for the Institute Professor Buck's authoritative analysis of "Chinese Farm Economy."

Professor R. H. Tawney, of the London School of Economics, is also scheduled to pay a visit to China in the near future in order to make a study of systems of land tenure in China on behalf of the Institute of Pacific Relations as part of that organization's preparation for its next conference in China.

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U. S., Britain, China Extrality Parley in Nanking?

A suggestion came from Washington during the week that an informal trilateral conference be held next month, in which Great Britain, the United States and China should participate, to deal with matters rising out of the extraterritoriality question.

Nanking is named as the most suitable place for such a conference. The *United Press* says it is felt that negotiations could be carried on in Nanking most profitably, since the actual problem is concentrated in China and the necessary documents and other material to be dealt with would be most easily obtained there.

A Denial by Dr. C. T. Wang

Interviewed at Nanking, September 24, concerning the report from Washington regarding the trilateral extrality conference between China, Great Britain and the United States, Dr. C. T. Wang declared that the said report was groundless. The Sino-British extrality discussions, he said, are being conducted between Dr. Wang and Sir Miles Lampson, while those between China and the United States will be resumed between Dr. C. C. Wu and the Washington State Department. Recent speculations in the press regarding the terms of the British reply to China's extrality proposals are characterised as incorrect by Dr. Wang. The British counter-proposals are still under consideration by the National Government.

No Agreement on Extrality at Nanking

According to Chinese reports quoted by *Reuter* Great Britain and China have failed to reach an agreement in the negotiations which have been taking place in Nanking regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality. The British Government agreed that civil cases in which British subjects were concerned should be tried in Chinese courts on the understanding that such cases might be withdrawn if the British authorities considered the judgments to be unfair. As regards criminal cases, it is stated that the British Government proposed that those in which British subjects were involved should be tried in the British courts in China for the next five years.

The British Government also desired that British subjects residing in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Canton or in territory within 50 li of these centers should continue to enjoy extraterritorial privileges.

Kuo Min says that inasmuch as the British proposals are completely at variance with the National Government's policy for the abolition of foreign extraterritoriality, Dr. C. T. Wang, acting upon instructions from the State Council, has signified the Government's disagreement with the British proposals. New proposals are to be drawn up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for presentation to the British Minister.

Chinese Oppose "Gradual Relinquishment" of Extraterritoriality

In connection with the British counter-proposals regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality, according to which the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson insists upon the "gradual relinquishment" system, the *Shun Pao* prints a telegram from Nanking that the State Council of the National Government deems this proposal as being in violation of the original priciple as contained in the Chinese declaration of January 1st. The State Council has instructed Minister Dr. C. T. Wang to lodge an oral protest against the British proposals.

Shanghai Coal Merchants Oppose Fushun Mine Product

On hearing that the Purchasing Committee of the Ministry of Railways is inviting tenders for coal from the Fushun mines, the National Union of the Chinese Coal Merchants in Shanghai addressed a letter to the Ministry to refuse such tenders on the ground that the Fushun coal mine is managed by the South Manchurian Railway and is therefore a pure Japanese industry. These mines were originally owned by Chinese.

Loans to China and the Price of Silver

The Senate Sub-committee, headed by Senator Pittman of Nevada, heard witnesses at a sitting held in Los Angeles, September 16. Most of them expressed the opinion that there is little hope of improving trade between China and the United States in the near future except by making large-scale loans to the Chinese government for the purpose of stabilizing silver exchange.

Who's Who in China

Miss Mary Stone, doctor and missionary worker; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1873; studied in the Methodist Girls' School in Kiukiang under Miss Gertrude Howe till she took her to Ann Arbor Michigan. U. S. A., where she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, 1892; was graduated from the medical department of the University in 1896 and took postgraduate work in the Chicago hospitals; returned to Kiukiang to establish Danforth Memorial Hospital 1896 in conjunction with Dr. Ida Kahn; was appointed superintendent of the Danforth Memorial Hospital. 1902-20; in 1918, she received a Rockerfeller Foundation scholarship for postgraduate work in Johns Hopkins University Medical School and was there for one year study; came to Shanghai and founed the Bethel Hospital, of which she was gain appointed superintendent which position she is still holding; since graduation, she went to the United States four times for travel and medical studies and also for church evangelistic itinerating; address: Bethel Hospital, 17 Arsenal Road, Shanghai.

Miss Mary Stone
石美玉

Tseu Yih-zan, educator and author; born at Huchow. Chekiang, 1885; received his early education at home after which he attended Memphis Academy, Huchow, and Futan College, Shanghai; received his Chinese degree of Hsiu Tsai in 1903; was given an honorary degree of B. A. from his Futan College in 1921; during his career he has held the following positions: instructor of English, Provincial College, Soochow Kiangsu; professor of English, Provincial College, Anking Anhwei; professor of English, National Institute Shanghai; dean of English, Government Normal College, Nanking; he is at present one of the editors of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai; author of several books and articles in both English and Chinese, the best known of which is "Model English Readers;" he also contributed two books to the "Complete Library;" his hobbies are English phonetics and the collection of old Chinese and English books and manuscripts; he has a good collection of books printed in the Sung, Yuen, early Ming and early Ching dynasties; of the 5,000 books in his English library, a tenth of which is out of print; he is married and has two sons and four daughters; address: Editorial Department of English, Commercial Press Works, Chapei, Shanghai.

周越然
Tseu Yih-zan

Li Chung-kung, vice-Minister of Communications and General-Manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company; born at Kweichow, in 1891; a member of the Kuomintang Party; after graduation from the National Law College at Peking in 1913, he went to Japan to study political science for several years; on his return to China in 1916, he participated in the Anti-Yuan Shi-kai movement, representing the Kweichow Military leaders to solicit support of the Szechuan army in organising a revolutionary force to bring about the downfall of Yuan Shi-kai; in 1924, he went to Canton to join the National Revolutionary Movement; during and after the campaign, he held many important positions in the National Government, namely chief secretary of the First Army Corps Headquarters and concurrently chief secretary of the Bandit Suppression commission in the East River district, Kwangtung; Swatow custom superintendent and commissioner of foreign affairs; chief secretary to the Generalissimo of the National Revolutionary Army; party representative of the 21st route army corps; member of the Kiangsi Provisional Political Commission; chief secretary of the Kuomintang Party Headquarters; chief secretary of the plenary session of the Third Central Executive Committee; chief secretary of the military disbandment conference of the National Revolutionary Army; assistant director of the China Aviation Corporation; chairman of the Yangtse River conservancy commission; chairman of the reorganisation commission of the Hanyang, Tayeh and pinshang Iron works and mining company; member of the Kweichow Provincial Government and concurrently head of the department of civil affairs; now vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently general-manager of the China Merchants Steam Navaigation Company, Shanghai; address: General-Manager's Office, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, the Bund, Shanghai.

Li Chung-kung
李仲公

Yung Tsung-chin, merchant and industrialist, popularly known as "Flour King of China"; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1873; at the age of 15, he came to Shanghai to enter business and took keen interest in the development of industries in China particularly flour and cotton industries; in the closing days of the Manchu regime, he launched his first flour enterprise by establishing the Pao Hsin flour mill at Wusih; later, he with the aid of his brother, Yung Teh-sheng, reorganized the Pao Hsin flour mill as the Mao Shing flour mill with "Warship" as its trade mark; he was in charge of the branch agency at Shanghai, while his brother managed the factory at Wusih; in 1901, when the flour business grew better, he enlarged the factory by installing six British steel mills and later twelve American steel mills in place of the old stone mills; upon the outbreak of the Great War, there was in need of large export of Chinese flour to European countries and this resulted in the increase of export flour trade; in order to meet the demands of the European market, he established seven branch factories at Shanghai, called Fo Shing flour mills Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. and 8. to expedite production and later established No. 4 factory at Hankow and Mao Shing No. 4 at Tsinan; he

now owns twelve factories at four ports with a tatal produce of 80,000 bags of flour a day; in addition to his flour enterprises, he also takes great interest in cotton industry; in 1900, he established the Chen Hsin cotton mill at Wusih and because of his great success in this industry, he established four cotton mills in Shanghai,namely, Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 factories of Sung Sing Cotton mill and No. 3 Sung Sing factory at Wusih, No. 5 factory at Hankow and No. 6 factory at Changchow; he now controls 16 cotton mills with 60,000 employees on his dependence; in 1920, he together with his brother established the main office of Mao Hsing, Fu Shing and Sung Sing factories at 58, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai with himself as the general-manager; besides an industrial leader, he is a philanthropist and frequently contributes to charity and the cause of education; he is the founder of the following schools: Kung Yih Middle School at Wusih, Ching Hwa Girls' School, Kung Yih School, two Sung Sing Schools and the Sung Sing Staff Training Institute; he was also responsible for establishment of the Tai Kung public library at Wusih; in the interest of development of modern roads at Wusih, he built two asphalt roads, the Tung Wei and Kai-Yuen highways:—the former leading from Wusih Station to the Wai Shan Mountains and the latter extending from Wusih city to the shore of Tai Hu Lake; he is the owner of the well-known garden "Mei Yuen" in Wusih; he took active part in the establishment of the cotton experimental station at Nanking and the wheat experimental station at Wusih; because of his broad knowledge of agriculture, industry and commerce, he was appointed advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Peking Government and also advisor to the director of the Wusih commercial port bureau; he was awarded the 2nd class Paokuang Chiaho decoration by the former Peking Government; address: Main Office, Sing Sing Cotton Mills, 58, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.

Yung Tsung-chin
榮宗敬

Experts at Census Conference Disagree on China's Population

During the second day of the International Census Conference held at Tokyo September 16, a dispute took place in the Second Committee for census on population, concerning the total population of China, between Dr. Willcox of Cornell University and Mr. Chen, delegate of China. Dr. Willcox maintained that 342,000,000 is the nearest correct estimate of the inhabitants of China, whereas Mr. Chen maintained that 445 millions was the figure, according to calculations made in the last 18 years.

Victim of Motor Tragedy Awarded Damages

Mrs. Griffiths, widow of G. A. Griffiths of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, was awarded Tls. 20,000 damages against Tan Ah-mao, chauffeur, and Yao Chi-chien, manager of the Lun Lun Garage, Nantao, by Judge Ying in Special District Court at Shanghai September 22. Mr. Griffiths, while riding a motorcycle, was knocked down and fatally injured on Bubbling Well Road by a motor car owned by Mr. Yao and driven by Tan last August. Tan was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' in jail.

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Men and Events

D. K. Lieu, who attended the Statistical Conference at Tokyo, returned to Shanghai September 23.

Chen Wei-hsin, new Mayor of the Tsinan Municipality, was formally sworn into office September 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold have taken up their residence at No.10 Route Winling, Shanghai.

C. V. Starr departed from Shanghai for Hankow September 25 by aeroplane, thence to Chungking.

Just over a hundred pupils attended when the new American School in Tientsin opened its Session September 15.

Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, arrived at Yokohama September 18. He will later come to China.

Miss Janet Fitch passed through Shanghai during the week, enronte to Hangchow, after spending a holiday in the United States.

J. P. De Berry, agent in China for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is departing shortly on a business trip to the United States.

The Shanghai Municipal Police Sports for this year will be held on October 31 and November 1 at the Stadium, Kiaochow Road.

The Christian Science reading room in Shanghai has been removed from 178 Route Dufour to Room 8 B Central Arcade, 14 Nanking Road.

Chester Fritz, of Swan Culbertson and Fritz, departed for Japan end of last week accompanied by his wife. They will later proceed to Seattle.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold H. Morris, accompanied by their son Morris have returned to Shanghai after a holiday spent in the United States.

The most unnecesssary thing we've heard of in some time was a Chicago man and wife going clear to China to be shot by bandits.—*Miami News.*

The Chinese newspapers during the week stated that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, may shortly be appointed Ambassador to Tokyo.

E. F.. O'Connor, Far Eastern representative for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer moving pictures, has opened an office at 63 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Two more armored cars have been completed by the Shanghai Arsenal to the order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and will be sent to the front shortly.

The Chinese Customs Service will send another batch of Chinese employees to Europe and America early in October to study customs administration.

Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, former chief of the Kemmerer Commission to China, has been called into consultation on a similar mission to Columbia, South America.

Sung Fa-tsiang, Chinese Consul-General at Melbourne, Australia, has been ordered to return to China. Li Ming-yen has been promoted to succeed him *pro tem.*

A large quantity of opium, concealed among cargo as "preserves," was seized at Cairo September 21. It was shipped from Hamburg but it was of Turkish origin.

Thirty-five nations have so far signified their intention to participate in the Games of the Tenth Olympiad to be celebrated July 30 to August 14, 1932, at Los Angeles.

The Chinese newspapers state that the seventh Opium Supression Week will be observed by Chinese public organizations throughout the country from October 1 to 7.

General Morris A. Cohen, who is connected in an official capacity with the Nanking Government, has returned to the Capital after a business visit to Hongkong and Canton.

Paul W. Brown, district executive secretary of the Army and Navy Y.M C.A. of China, recently returned from Chefoo, where he had been attending to the wants of the Asiatic Fleet.

Miss Martha L. Root, New York journalist, international Bahai speaker, and an Esperantist, arrived in Shanghai end of last week and has delivered several lectures on the Bahai movement.

Dr. O. Fischer, Italian lawyer, is due back in Shanghai September 28, after an extensive trip to Europe, where he visited Italy, Switzerland, France and Austria, returning via Siberia.

Commander W. F. Gresham, who has been on the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* for the past two years, departed from Shanghai end of last week for the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Gresham.

Victor Keene, correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune,* departed from Shanghai on September 24 for a trip through Manchuria and North China. He was accompanied by Mrs. Keene.

A Chinese clerk who had been an employee of the passport department of the British Consulate-General in Shanghai, was charged at the District Court during the week with forgery and fraud.

Jabin Hsu, secretary to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has been elected associate honorary secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association due to the retirement of Dr. Fong F. Sec.

The British gunboart *Cricket* again came in conflict with bandits on the Yangtze on the morning of September 2, when as a result of being fired on by two guns near Split Hill Beacon, it returned the fire.

Tong Shao-yi, veteran Chinese statesman, arrived in Shanghai from the South end of last week. He emphatically denied that he was prepared to accept a high post in the so-called "Northern Government."

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, former President of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, has arrived in Peiping from the United States. Dr. Vincent was formerly on the board of trustees of the P. U. M. C.

Wei Yi-fa, Vice-Minister of Communications, has been appointed general manager of the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation with Herr Schmidt, the representative of the German Lufthansa Company as assistant-manager.

L. Everett, Inc., local steamship agents have taken over the China Transport Company, Fed. Inc. U. S. A. Mr. H. Stellingwerff, general agent for L. Everett. Inc., has been named manager of the Transport Company.

Major General P. B. Malone, second in command of the U. S. forces in the Philippines, and Mrs. Malone, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to Manila after a six weeks trip through China and Japan.

Miss Helen Raven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Raven, is due back in Shanghai beginning of next week from the United States, after being graduated from the University of California and studying in New York and Europe.

The China International Famine Relief Commission, reports that more than 15,000 men, mostly heads of families are engaged at present on labor relief, famine preventive projects in the four provinces of Suiyuan, Shensi, Kansu, and Jehol.

Gold to a value of $263,000, exported from China arrived in New York, September 18, consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank. Shipments of gold from Japan to the U. S. A. during the week ending September 18 amounted to G.$850,000.

The Japanese Department of Communications on October 1 will institute a deferred telegram system between Japan, European countries, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Hongkong at one-third of the regular rates.

Dr. Herman Liu, president of Shanghai College, having received several threatening letters, recently, had the police investigate the matter, and as a result one of the persons implicated was charged at the District Court September 22.

Emile Vandervelde, former premier of Belgium and one of the foremost Socialist leaders in Europe, now touring North China cities, is expected to arrive in Shanghai, Monday, September 29. He will be accompanied by his wife.

The China National Associated Chambers of Commerce announces that on account of civil warfare, the national convention of the various chambers of commerce which was to take place in Shanghai on October 1, has been postponed.

Hugo Sandor, secretary and director of the Asia Realty Co. with which company he has been connected for the past seven years, returned during the week via Siberia from a business trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife and his mother.

D. K. Pilkington and E. Williams, of London, of the general installation department of the International Standard Electric Company, London, arrived in Shanghai during the week to join the plant engineering staff of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

Wang Chia-chen, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shigemitsu. the Japanese Acting-Minister conferred at Nanking, September 19 in regard to the Chinese proposal for the abolition of the Japanese extraterritorial postal privileges in South Manchuria.

The Rotary Club held its weekly tiffin Thursday, September 25, when Frank Gill, vice president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. spoke on the business of the I. T. & T., not only in United States, but also in various foreign countries.

District Bureaux of Public Safety are henceforth not to be allowed to take summary jurisdiction over opium cases, according to an order of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. All cases concerning opium-addicts must hereafter be sent to the District Courts.

The proposed passenger aviation service between Berlin and Nanking is scheduled to start next April according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking. The machines are to leave twice a week, each carrying 15 passengers and travelling via Siberia along the railway.

The *Shanghai Mainichi* states that the Shanghai Municipal Council has decided that it cannot make a grant for educational purposes to Japanese residents. Such a grant would create a precedent and would necessitate the making of a similar grant to the Chinese.

A telegram from Tsinanfu, in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, September 20, stated that Chintsechen, Anhwei, for the production of wines, is in ruins following an known invasion of some 1,000 outlaws, led by Wang Tse-ming, and alleged to be former units in General Chang Tsung-chang's army.

V. H. E. Schletwein, a member of the Shanghai German colony, living in Foochow Road, was found dead in his bathroom, with a bullet wound in his head and a gun nearby. The late Mr. Schletwein was a cotton exporter and had offices with Liddell Bros. & Company at No. 4 Peking Road.

A tiffin will be held at the Old Carlton, Ningpo Road, on Monday, September 29, at 12.15 under the auspices of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations. Mrs. George Fitch, who attended the Pan Pacific Conference at Honolulu, will give a report of the work accomplished.

The Chinese Ministry of War has given instructions that hereafter detailed reports should be submitted concerning the different usages of sulphur imported by the various factories and commercial firms so that an examination may be made by the Ministry before import licenses are granted.

Kung Shi College. situated at 476 Avenue Haig, was formally opened on September 3 and classes commenced September 8th. This college was founded in memory of the late Tsai Kung-shi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, who was killed by Japanese during the Tsinan tragedy in 1928.

Two departments of Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Factory, 144 East Seward Road, have engaged 200 male and female workers, thus operating on a small scale. The departments functioning include the rolled tobacco department and the packing department, the women workers being employed in the latter.

The Asia Realty Co. and A. W. Harvey and Co. report that the first allotment of Tls. 1,000,000 of a Tls. 3,000,000 debenture issue has been over-subscribed. This allotment is part of the Tls. 3,000,000 debenture issue authorized recently. It was placed at 98½ and it is reported has been comparatively widely distributed.

The U. S. Deprtment of Commerce has announced that Japan's radio telephone service is likely to begin communication with the United States ahead of other foreign countries, so as to relieve the congestion of the cables. Approximately 40 per cent of all Japan's communications with foreign countries are with America.

A recent *Kuo Min* despatch from Nanking stated that the recently-concluded Sino-American Treaty of Arbitration is being examined by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Yuan. The new Treaty provides for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes which may arise in future between the United States and China.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, a British air woman, is shortly to depart on a flight to the Far East. Mrs. Bruce has chosen a Blackburn Bluebeard fitted with a Gipsy two engine. Formal permission for Mrs. Bruce to fly across Chinese territory has been granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She will make stops at Amoy and Shanghai.

The Sino-German Society of Dresden and Leipzig met in the former city September 19, 20 and 21 for its annual convention of three days. Tan Pau-tuan, secretary of the Chinese Legation at Berlin, spoke on behalf of Minster Chiang Tso-pin, who is in Geneva, expressing China's gratification at the close bonds with Germany.

Thirty-seven destitute Chinese were returned to this country by the s. s. *Tsukuba* Maru which sailed from Yokohama September 20. Their expenses were paid by a fund raised by the Chinese legation and various Japanese organizations. Thousands of Chinese in the Tokyo district have been reduced to want owing to dearth of employment.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, has tendered resignation of his concurrent post as President of the Chiaotung University at Shanghai. President Li Chao-huan was promoted to succeed him. Yi Pei-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Mining, has been relieved of his concurrent post as president of the Labor College at Kiangwan, Shanghai.

The Brazilian Government granted the right to the Compania Radio Brazil, an associated company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to construct radio stations and carry on international radio telegraph and radio telephone services from Brazil. This concession has been granted for a period of 10 years and is renewable.

Brother Pastor, director of the Chinese Department of St. Francis Xavier's College, celebrated the 25th year of his connection with the department of which he is now head, September 20. Brother Pastor came to China from France in 1902 as a member of the Marist Mission and, three years later, he was made a member of the Chinese department.

The Ministry of Communications at Nanking announces that it has received the full amount of indemnity from the New Great American Insurance Company and the New York Commercial Assurance Company, for the fire in the Wuchang Telephone Administration building February, 1926, in accordance with a recent jugment in the U. S. Court for China.

Paul R. Josselyn, new American Consul in Shanghai, arrived from the United States end of last week accompanied by his wife and their three children, Marion, Paul Dudley and Marjorie. Mr. Josselyn comes to Shanghai from Washington, where he was transferred in 1927 from the American Legation at Peiping, where he was Assistant Chinese Secretary.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang, said to be the leading literary critic of China, and now connected with the Central Research Institute, will be the speaker at the September tiffin of the American University Club, Tuesday, September 30, at 12.15. He will speak on "Modern Tendencies in Current Chinese Literature". The tiffin will take place at the Old Carlton on Ningpo Road.

M. Weydenthal, the Polish representative, had a conference with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Nanking September 20 relative to the exchange of Ministers between China and Poland. M. Weydenthal also conferred with Hu Shih-tse in regard to the ratification of the newly-signed notes covering points in the Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Caricature of Chinese Life

The Indiscretions of Lin Mang, by Rodney Gilbert. 335 pages. Published by John Murray, Albemarle Street London W.

To us here in China this book arouses a slight flicker of interest if only for the fact that its composition occupied the thirty odd days of a voyage which the author made on a Norddeutscher Lloyd cargo boat from Shanghai to Marseilles. Rodney Gilbert needs no introduction to us for he has built up for himself an enviable reputation as a close student of China, and has translated his impressions in a series of works which have placed him among the front rank of foreign writes upon Chinese racial characteristics,

The book is a novel and consists of the confessions of a Chinese, who by virtue of his cleverness, cunning, lack of scruple and determination to succeed, rises from the gutter to the position of "a Special Deputy for Foreign Affairs and Negotiator of Treaty Revision" at Peking. Being a novel the author allows himself to indulge in an extravaganza of detail which unhappily brings us in close touch with the sordid side of Chinese life. As an example of the harm a book of this description can do in foreign minds and to the cause of Chinese nationalism, we have only to read the publisher's note which informs us, "that the book is a real contribution to our knowledge and understanding of the Chinese". It is as if a Britisher or a Frenchman arriving in Chicago and seeing a deadly fight between rival gangs taking place in the street saying to himself: "Well, I know something of America now".

Rodney Gilbert in his Preface tells us that the book is not an attempt to caricature any real person or persons, but he continues to tell us that the types presented have existed and still do exist in modern China. Unfortunately, all that Mr Gilbert says is only too true, but has not the Chinese Revolution produced new types of human beings who deserve to be compared with the greatest idealists and social reformers that the nations of the western hemisphere have ever been capable of producing in the course of its history? And are not these great men in China fast replacing the older types which were allowed to flourish from the very beginnings of Chinese civilization right up the year 1911, when a new spirit entered the hearts and minds of the people, and a determined effort was made to put an end to all that bribery and corruption that characterised the Manchus and the Imperial Court for countless years?

Let me say quite clearly before proceeding any further that I am far from suggesting that Gilbert does not know anything about that new spirit of which Sun Yat-sen was the leader, because Arthur Ransome, Rea, Sokolsky, and Gilbert are names which we Westerners have always learnt to associate with the most accurate information that has ever found its way into literature. But in these days when the youth of this vast country is displaying its willingess to incorporate all that is best in Western economic and political philosophy, Mr Gilbert would have rendered far better service to humanity as a whole if he had made it known to his readers that his fictitious characters belong to an era which is fading away into the shadows of the past. By misleading his publisher into saying that the book is a real contribution to our knowledge and underst anding of the Chinese he is deceiving a famous publishing house and a great number of the reading public who are eager to learn all they can about China, but who have not the opportunity to visit her shores to see for themselves as we foreigners living in China are able to see for ourselves the stupendous changes that are taking place almost daily in Chinese social structure.

Admittedly, bribery and corruption, torture and massacre, banditry and graft have not been eradicated from the Chinese body politic, but with a population of something like four hundred millions who have always lived in a world of their own, China cannot demonstrate its changing character to the skeptical West when the West is being constantly fed by skeptical writers of Chinese life.

The book is rich in stories from Chinese folk-lore and in Chinese superstitious belief. There is rich humor too, especially in Chapter V where the rascally Lin Mang tells of his escapades whilst a member of the household of the Rev. Mr, Duckworth, who became a missionary in China after he had been persuaded by Mrs. Duckworth to give up his riotous mode of living acquired as a sailor on board a clipper ship journeying to foreign lands. His reformation was a condition of their marriage.

The Duckworths had two children who picked up the Chinese language as rapidly as children will do when brought up in China. Thus. Lin Mang, who was then very young and ignorant of English, was able to converse with the white girl and boy. One day the two children of the Rev. and Mrs Duckworth could not but help notice the rotundity of an old maid employed in the house. Lin Mang advanced the suggestion that she was pregnant; and, since the maid was a widow and had never left the premises, Lin Mang surmised that either the cook or the Rev. Duckworth was responsible—the gardener was so old he was above suspicion.

"But people do not make babies," Becky Duckworth said in loud protest. God makes them and brings them at night to good people". Naturally, the youthful Lin was astonished that both the white youngsters should be ignorant of the biological facts of pro-creation, which every Chinese knows and talks freely about almost from infancy.

The end of this incident was that Hiram believed after Lin gave him a full understanding of the many Biblical passages about begetting, conceiving and bringing forth, which had meant nothing to him before. But not so Becky, for she went to her mother for confirmation!

Lin had been sent by the local magistrate to learn all ahout Christianity where he had been a prisoner in the *yamen*. Even after this incident over the "origin of man" he was not returned to the *yamen*. However, the climax came later when he was obliged to leave the "Gospel Hall" as fast as he could.

Lin's rascality knew no bounds for he tells us how he had taught the Duckworth children six or seven ways of losing money at games of chance and had acquired three hundred cash and an assortment of playthings. In his devilment he had initiated them into the joys of the ordinary pipe and into the mysteries of the water-pipe, and he also taught them songs about the unstable loves of sing-song girls.

The incident that compelled him to make a hasty departure came when Lin Mang and several old women were sent out in the city and neighboring villages as pedlars of gospels, tracts and illustrated motto-cards. These things were sold at ridiculously low prices, the idea being that if they were given away people would not value them, but the Chinese always have a contempt for anything that is sold below cost price. So by multiplying the prices fixed by Mr Duckworth by ten and adding 20 per cent by way of profit for himself those tracts etc., sold like hot cakes. And this is how Lin was able to dispose of them in such large numbers.

Standing in the middle of a crowd he said, "You cannot read or write. Never mind, these books do not have to be read or understood to be efficacious. All you have to do is to burn the catechism under a child's nose and it will prevent or cure scabby heads, sore eyes, running at the ears and what not." "Let them come unto me and forbid them not," pasted on the belly will give immediate relief in the worst cases of infantile colic, gaseous distension, hiccups, cramp and other complaints. The first chapters of the Gospel, after either St. Matthew or St. Luke, made into pills would, if taken on the one moonless night of the month, whilst insence was burning before one of our pictures of the Holy Family, restore virginity to girls who had lost it through banditry, or the violence of the marauding soldiery. . . . . &c. . &c.

Yes, Mr Gilbert's satires and his wit make very entertaining reading; so long as one keeps a sense of proportion and does not lose sight of the fact that the Chinese whom Lin met in subsequent adventures are not the products of today, one can spend a very enjoyable time reading the interesting confessions of an interesting scoundrel.

H. B. C.

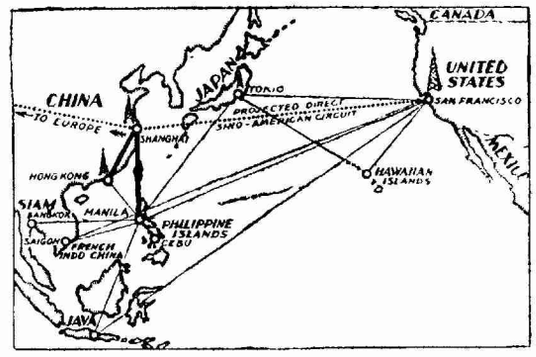
Question of a United Europe

Uniting Europe, The Trend of International Cooperation since the War. By William E.Rappard. Published for the Institute of Politics by the Yale University Press, New Haven. 1930. Pp.309. Gold $3.00.

In the flood of books that have dealt with the years after the war, this book by Professor Rappard stands out as one in which political developments have been observed from a philosophic and legalistic viewpoint. It is not a book for one who wishes merely an account of events since the war. Such a reader should turn to Buell's *Europe, a History of Ten Years.*

Col.Edward House, acute political observer, in writing the preface for this book, characterizes it as one of special concern to Americans, who must be brought to understand

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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how inextricably their interests are interwoven with those of other nations, particularly the nations of Europe. Professor Rappard was a representative from Switzerland at the peace deliberations after the World War, and as a member of the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations he found unique opportunity to study the conditions, needs and aspirations of post-war Europe. His book comprises the lectures given by him at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1929. The lectures are an examination of the political and economic evolution of the various European states and the development of their mutual cooperation.

The recent election in Germany with the tremendous landslide it has given the National Democrats, or Fascists, takes on new significance from the conclusions in Professor Rappard's chapter on The Crisis of Democracy and the Rise of Dictatorships. The avowed object of the German Fascists is to overthrow the Republic and establish a dictatorship. In the nine cases of dictatorship in Europe since the war—in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania and the Soviet Union—the dictatorships have been clearly correlated with the economic structure of the countries involved. The problems of government in post-war Europe are infinitely more varied and difficult than they were in pre-war days. Traditional constitutional theories and practices have seemed ineffective. The professed aim of dictatorship is always the protection of national interests and the promotion of national ambitions declared to be threatened by internal disorder, incompetence and political dishonesty and by external hostility. These conditions are not lacking in Germany. Though Professor Rappard believes the affinity for dictatorship is found in countries predominantly agricultural, other circumstances may need to be taken into consideration.

The second part of the book is taken up with the methods and results of cooperation both outside and inside the framework of the League of Nations. The League of Nations has had a continuous evolution and has become increasingly, though by no means exclusively, a league of European nations. The author treats fully of this evolution as one of the most characteristic aspects of post-war international coperation.

Throughout the book Professer Rappard affirms his debt and the debt of the world to Woodrow Wilson—the champion of international cooperation. It is with a phrase of Wilson's that he closes, asserting that for all nations the policy of the future must be one of universal, vigilant, constructive and "continuous superintendence of peace."

FRANCES M. ROBERTS.

St John's University, Sept. 16, 1930.

The Modern Magic Carpet. by Marie Beale; J. H. Furst Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1930. 72 pages, 63, illustrations.

This is a short book telling of an airplane trip to Irak, Syria and Palestine. As the author describe the journey it seems very much like that of a magic carpet, and one can easily imagine the amazement of old denizens of the desert at beholding strangers arriving from the sky. Miss Beale tells of the various cities and ruins visited, and also other features of the country as noted from the air.

It would seem that this method of travel is one that must be particularly pleasant in dry and dusty lands where one can escape the inconveniences of the land by mounting aloft. The author mentions another phase of air travel which has been proven in the discovery of ruins in Central America. "The airplane should be valuable to archeol gists for discovering likely places for exploration, as from the air one sees so much more clearly the totality of an object."

We can but wish that we had been with Miss Beale on this trip.

September 13, 1930. G. B. S.

Love's Illusion, by J. D. Beresford; The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 307 pages.

This is supposedly the story of the love affair of a man who was so hurt by the illusion he met that he never married. It is told in the reminiscent manner of a man past middle life, and is romantic and not without charm. However, the characters seem to lack much force. Even the girl, Brenda, who shows herself to be more of a lover (if one can draw such distinctions) gives no reason for her sudden defection. The hero, Geoffrey, evidently made no attempt to seek a worthier love.

The whole situation seems to rest largely upon the ignorance of the young man involved, and the story

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In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of ALBERT BURT MACLEAN, Deceased	Cause No. 3297 Special Proceedings No. 727 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Albert Burt MacLean, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 13, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. Alice Mae MacLean
September 9, 1930. Administratrix,
c/o H. D. Rodger, Esq.,
6 Kiukiang Road.

54-182

should be a lesson to those who have sons in the home. Why had not the youth been warned or made cognizant of some of the tendencies of certain lovers? We have an idea of a number of very futile people after reading this tale, but no doubt such may be found in real life.

The story purports to be real but its effect is the opposite. It will serve to pass an evening, and will not harm its reader.

September 13, 1930. G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan has issued another volume of its excellent Monthly Statistics. The current issue is replete with information on various phases of Chinese economic life.

The Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, published at Peiping, in the current issue, publishes articles by E. T. Bystrom, Ta-Kang Ka, C. F. Chou, John Ritchil, and Sir Alexander Gibb.

The American Foreign Trade Council has issued a 480 page book containing the official proceedings of the National Foreign Trade Convention held at Los Angeles, May 21, 22, and 23, 1930.

The Lester Chinese Hospital in Shanghai has issued its report for the year 1929. The superintendent of this institution is Dr. J. Lee H. Paterson. The report states that in general the most serious cases that the hospital treats are those arising out of traffic accidents.

The Highway Education Board of Washington, D. C., has issued a Highways Handbook of 97 pages giving succinct details of development of highways in the United States. This development has been the result of the introduction of the automobile. The building of America's highway system has had no counterpart in the public works of any other nation.

Lo Chia-luen, president of Tsung Hua, has issued a 12 page brochure explaining and describing the Unversity's work in the past and outlining the guiding principles for the future. The fact is recorded that in spite of many improvements, an increase in the faculty and student body, and large sums spent for books and apparatus, the budget for 1928 announted to only $725,681 as compared with the 1927 budget of $831,636.

Navy Cross Presented to U. S. Marine

The Navy Cross of the United States Government was presented at a ceremony on the Shanghai Race Course, September 24, to Captain Julian Brown, regimental adjutant of the Fourth Marines, for meritorious services in Nicaragua. Colonel C. H. Lyman, commanding officer of the U. S. Marines in China, made the presentation in the presence of the entire Fourth Marines, including the full band.

The Negotiations with Mukden

Mayor Chang Chun, of Greater Shanghai, who recently concluded a series of conferences with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has returned to Shanghai. Fang Pen-jen, former chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, and Wu Tieh-cheng, member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, who had gone north with Chang Chun will remain in Mukden as official representatives of the Nanking Government in Manchuria.

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Death of Tan Yen-kai, Veteran Leader of the Kuomintang

Tan Yen-kai, one of the veterans of the Kuomintang Party, President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, died of appoplexy at Nanking on Monday, Sept. 22. Although he had been in ailing health for several months his condition did not become serious until a few hours prior to his death. He was a native of Chalinhsien, Hunan province where he was born in 1876, his father being Tan Chung-lin late Viceroy of Hunan and Kwangtung provinces.

After his graduation from the Hanlin Academy in 1904, Mr. Tan was elected chairman of the Hunan provincial Assembly in 1909 and since that time had been active in political affairs. In 1911, at the time of the first revolution, he was appointed chief of military affairs at Changsha and the next year became military governor of his province, receiving the rank of General. Suspected of disloyalty toward Yuan Shih-kai in 1913 he was dismissed from office, but in 1916 was re-appointed to the post of civil governor. He was again relieved of office by the then premier, Tuan Chi-jui the following year, but shortly resumed office as the representative in Hunan of the Southwestern Government in Canton. In 1918 Changsha and Yochow were occupied by the forces of Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Chin-yao, but Gen. Tan retired to the southern part of the province and continued to function. For a considerable time Hunan had two military governors, Chang Chin-yao, appointed by Peking and Tan Yen-kai, appointed by Canton, but upon Wu Pei-fu's retirement from Hunan in 1920, Gen. Tan again assumed control. On Nov. 20, 1920 Gen. Tan declared Hunan independent of Peking and for a time functioned as both civil and military governor, but later relinquished the latter position to Chao Heng-ti. In June, 1922, at the time of the Chihli-Fengtien war, Gen. Tan was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Peking Government but never assumed the position.

Gen. Tan Yen-kai

When the Nationalist Government was formed in Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1925-1926, Gen. Tan took an active part and in 1927 took the lead along with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in withdrawing from participation in the radical Left-Wing-Communist regime at Hankow and the establishment of the National Government at Nanking.

Gen. Tan became ill on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 21 while observing a review of the National Cavalry Corps. The Government ordered a three day period of state mourning in his honor.

According to reports from Nanking on Sept. 22, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, will be promoted to the post of President of the Executive Yuan, previously held by Gen. Tan, while Hu Han-ming, head of the Legislative Yuan will become Acting chairman of the State Council during the absence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the front.

When Aimee Semple McPherson Was in China

An article in the Sept. 1 issue of *Time Magazine*, referring to Aimee Sample McPherson, well known Los Angeles evangelist, stated that she once resided in China. She was born on a farm at Winnipeg, Canada, married an evangelist named Robert Semple, "who had brown hair and a beautiful voice." and together they came to China. Later on Semple died leaving her with a baby, Roberta. She returned to California and married Harold McPherson, from whom she was divorced. In 1923 she established her now famous "Four-Square Angeles Temple" which has a seating capacity of 6,000 and cost G.$2,000,000.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

54-183

In The American Consular Court

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re. Last Will & Testament of HORACE GULICK, Deceased	Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 111 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HORACE GULICK, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on of before March 27, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
September 24, 1930.

C. M. Wentworth
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54-184

German Fertilizer Agent at Last Released

As the result of diplomatic protests made to Nanking by the German authorities, the German fertilizer representative, C. Hanske, who was publicly maltreated and thrown into prison in the village of Chao An, in the Swatow district, several weeks ago, has at last been released. Reports from Chinese sources, published in the *North China Daily News*, are to the effect that the magistrate of the village has given a written acknowledgment that the charges on which Mr. Hanske was imprisoned were trumped up by Chinese political agents who were trying to prevent the sale of foreign fertilizers to the Chinese farmers in the neighborhood. The agitation against the German fertilizer agent seems to have started with the bean-cake dealers, whose business was being affected by the more scientific modern fertilizer products.

A *Kuo Wen* message from Swatow says the agitation against imported fertilizers followed as a result of Yae Hsin-huang, director of the Bureau for the Examination of Agricultural products in Canton, having started a propaganda in favor of using such imported fertilizers. The movement immediately met with a severe attack from the Association for the maintenance of home products. The Association alleges that analysis of the foreign fertilizers proves that it not suitable for Chinese farmers as the superphosphate contained therein will in future harden the soil. In addition to this, the Association says China has lost tremendously with the rapid increase of foreign fertilizers. In previous years the total import of this merchandise in South China amounted to 200,000 bags at a cost of little more than $1,000,000. But since November last to June 1980, three months, South China has imported about 653,868 bags valuied at $9,808,024; of which Swatow shares almost one-third. The Association suggests that Mr. Yao be dismissed and that a ban be issued against this cargo.

Mr. Sokolsky's Views on Japan and Russia

(By the Associated Press)

Williamstown., Mass., Aug. 26.—George E. Sokolsky of Shanghai, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, said yesterday at the Institute of Politics that Japan would protect China against any armed intervention by the United States or European power.

He related that before coming to America he had talked with Baron Shidehara and others prominent in Japanese public and industrial life, and their general attitude was that of opposition to any foreign armed intervention in China.

Communist leaders in China, Sokolsky said, are men of character and ability and are an important factor in the future of China because they can unite hordes of bandits into powerful fighting groups reinforced by Russian influence.

"Primary" Is Planned for American Council Candidates

The Municipal Affairs Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai is devising a plan to avoid a repetition of what occurred in the Municipal election last Spring, when, instead of two American Councillors being elected, only one was successful, because of the fact that there were four candidates.

The scheme involves the holding of a caucus every year by the American ratepayers of the city. If more than two candidates for seats on the Council are presented a vote will be taken and the winning two will be considered the official representatives of the community. In other words the caucus will in reality be a primary election. The plan was submitted by Rev. C. E. Patton, of the American Presby terian Board and head of the Municipal Affairs Committee.

Sharp Decline in Shanghai Foreign Trade for August

Foreign trade in Shanghai during August, according to figures released recently by the Customs, showed that imports during the month reached Haikwan Tls. 46,000,000 and exports Haikwan Tls. 37,000,000. Compared with July trade returns, imports were unchanged and exports dropped five per cent. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, imports dropped 14 per cent and exports four per cent.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kou Min (Nanking official) and from translation of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, Sept. 18.—National Gymnasium opened at Nanking.—Agreement signed for rendition of British concession at Amoy.—Wei Yi-fa appointed general manager of Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation.—Northeastern Communications Committee approves plans for new railway branch from Tiehling to Kaiyuan.—Military situation of northern rebels becomes critical.—Final drive against Kuominchun proceeding in Hsuchow area.—Government troops occupy Chengchow.—Sino-Japanese cable conference opens at Nanking.

Friday, Sept. 19.—French Consul disavows action of Shameen French Concession imposing tax on Chinese entering same.—Reductionin first-class fares announced on Shanghai-Nanking railway.—Chinese strongly urge rendition of French Mixed Court in Shanghai.—Chang Hsueh-liang isses circular telegram urging that public opinion be taken into consideration in reconstruction policies.—Manchurian troops mobilize 120,000 strong and start march within Great Wall.

Saturday, Sept. 20.—Reorganization committee appointed for C. M. S. N. Co.—Ministry of Communications announces plans for gradual taking over of telephones installed on extra-Settlement roads at Shanghai.—Ministry of Commerce announces that there will be no further extension of time for registering trade marks.—Manchurian forces reach Tangshan.—Retirement of Yen Hsi-shan from political scene is confirmed.—Left Wing Government forces on Lung Hai railway front penetrate second trench line south of Kaifeng.

Sunday, Sept. 21.—Special delegates to be despatched to Szechuen to make sure no hitch in opening of air mail service from Shanghai occurs.—One brigade of Manchurian forces enters Tientsin.—Chiang Kia-shek urges prompt capture of Kaifeng and Loyang.

Monday, Sept. 22.—Death occurs of Tan Yen-kai, president of Executive Yuan.—New commercial air services being developed in Kwangtung.—Mo Teh-hui announces from Moscow that Sino-Soviet conference will open October 11.—Manchurian forces enter Peiping.—Passenger service restored on Peiping-Hankow railway.

Tuesday, September 23.—Chinese Overseas Association protests against treatment of Chinese by Netherlands East India Government.—State Council asked to remit $100,000 for relief of war refugees in Kweiteh and Lanfeng.—Severe fighting continues in Chengchow area.—Liling, eastern Hunan, captured by Gen. Li Kuo.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.—C. T. Wang denies that extrality conference will be held in Nanking jointly with Japan. U.S. and Britain.—Agreement reached with British that Boxer Indemnity is to be used for railway purposes.—Wang Chia-tseng appointed commssioner to take over Weihaiwei.—Units under Gen. Shu Yu-san, who have returned to government fold, withdraw to the northern bank of Yellow River and concentrate at Taokow.

Shanghai Exchanges Loan $400,000 to Nanking Government

A loan of $400,000 in cash has been advanced to the Nanking Government by six Chinese exchanges in Shanghai. This sum is a portion of the $50,000,000 loan floated by the Ministry of Finance for military operations and government expenses. The six exchanges participating in the loan are the gold bar, cotton goods, flour, food products, stock and commodities and Chinese stock. Interest at the rate of one per cent per month is to be paid on the loan.

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

The CHINESE NATION

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOL. I, No. 15

September 24, 1930

NORTHERN FIASCO

CHINA'S FAILURE AT GENEVA

Child Labour in Shanghai
David Lang

CHINESE TEA TRADE
Wang Ai-tsiang

PEACE PROSPECTS

JAPANESE JINGOISM

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National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

September 25, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	156	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	97	6.22
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	72½	9.30
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	90	7.68
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	96	7.91
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	74¼	8.35
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	97	7.28
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105½	6.06
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	77½	8.15
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94¾	5.89
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	65	9.56
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96½	6.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	39¾	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	90 per unit	
Belgian National way. Peptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	78	7.69
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	20¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	35	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	48	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	41½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	71⅞	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	30	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	50	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	161¼	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	41	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	24	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	70¾	9.48
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	84	7.43
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	86	7.11
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	106	5.00
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	83¼	7.74
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	82½	8.29
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	85¾	6.64
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	93	6.69
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	66½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	63⅞	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	40½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	57	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	27	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	20	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 24th September, 1930.

The past week has seen Exchange rates gradually advance to higher levels, on the 19th inst. Banks were good sellers to merchants at 1/8d, and even better. This rate had not been seen for some time. At this point, however, America was reported as inclined to sell, and also rumours of the same disposition on the part of India which might act as a damper to the hopes of those who for many reasons desire to see higher prices.

Estimates of the oversold position of Chinese Speculators have not changed much during the week.

Since our last issue political and military movements would seem to indicate a welcome stoppage of hostilities out of which it is to be hoped may emerge a possibility of a revival of confidence and trade.

Silver:—Opened on the 18th inst. at 16⅞d. and G. $36⅞ and closes to-day at 17d. and G. $36⅞.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on the 18th inst. was 1/7 5/8d., raised on the 19th inst. to 1/7 3/4d., where it now remains.

The market opened on the 18th inst with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/7 3/4d. and G. $40: 4 m/s Credits 1/7 6/8d. and G. $41 1/4: Yen Cross rate 49 9/16: Yen 123: Gold Bar 541. Late in the afternoon a firm tendency developed, and on the 19th inst. rates became 1/8d. and G. $40 1/2, with even a shade better obtainable at times, the Gold Bar fell away to 532 closing at 538 1/2.

On the 20th sellers of silver overnight and rumours of India being a seller also, our market declined to 1/7 7/8d. and G. $40 1/4, other rates in proportion, but closed steady at that: Gold Bar 539,60.

The 22nd inst. opened quiet, with T/T at 1/7 1/2 d. and G. $40 1/8 and after a very quiet day closed 1/7 7/8d. and G $40 1/4. The Gold Bar fluctuated between 540 and 536 1/2.

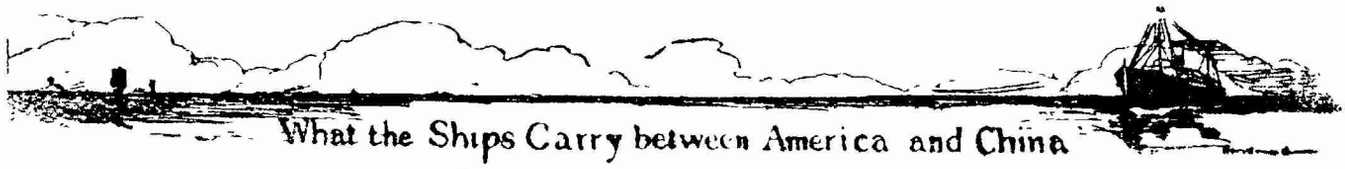
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 112,312,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,464,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 148,580,000 a decrease of $ 710,000
Estimated value Tls. 219,289,000 as against Tls. 187,443,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Sept. 18	Friday Sept. 19	Saturday Sept. 20	Monday Sept. 22	Tuesday Sept. 23	Wed Sept. 24
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/6.650	1/7 5/8	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7 5/8	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 11/16	1/7 11/16	1/7 11/16	1/7 11/16	1/7 11/16	1/7 11/16
T/T India	104,760	110¼	111	111	111	111	111
T/T France	961,760	1012	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018
T/T On N.Y	37,800	39¾	40	40	40	40	40
Demand		39¾	40	40	40	40	40
T/T Hamburg R. M.		167	167½	167½	167½	167½	167½
T/T H'kong	84.050	81 nom.	81 nom.	81 nom.	81 nom	81 nom.	81½nom.
T/T Japan	130 610	124¼	123½	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
T/T Batavia	93 910	98½	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
T/T Straits	149 010	142	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1,7 650	1/8½	1/8⅜	1/8¾	1/8¾	1/8¼	1/8¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/8 5/8	1/8⅞	1/8⅞	1/8⅞	1/8⅞	1/8⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/7 900	1/83/4	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,018.400	1070	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	39.550	41½	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	42	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 23	Sept. 24
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16¾	17	16 15/16	16 13/16	17	17
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.36¼	G.$.37	G.$ 36¾	G.$.36⅝	G.$ 36⅞	G.$.36⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 536	Tls. 538	Tls. 539	Tls. 539	Tls. 539	Tls. 545
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	00	00	60	50	00	0
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112	112	112	112	112	112
	50	50	50	50	50	50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	73 10	73.30	73.375	73 725	73 475	73.325
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1½%	1%	2%	2%	2%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.81
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486 3/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, 4 ,,	2 3/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3¾
,, 6 ,,	2¼%	Kobe on London	T/T 9/0 1/2



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

NORDANGER, July 25.
(Agents: Standard Oil Co)
From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, Mineral in bulk	Galls	1,736,642

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 25.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	Pls.	65
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,370
Asphalt	,,	1,733
Canned Asparagus	,,	82
Canned Fruits	,,	764
Lithophone	,,	336
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,073
Oranges, Fresh	,,	25
Oats	,,	65
Yeats, Fresh	,,	8
Coffee	Catties	501
Machines, Knitting	Pcs	21
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	59
Machinery, and Part of...	G.Units	24,842
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	1,565

OLYMPIA, July 28.
(Agents: States S S Co)
From U S. of America.

Newspapers, Old	Pls	1,499
Timber:		
Oregon Pina:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	2,204,223
Planks, Manufactured	,,	74,084
Flooring, Tongued and Grooved Merchantable	,,	888,054

GERTRUDE MAERSK, July 28.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls.	20
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,537
Unclassed	,,	797
Iron and Steel Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	35
Intestines Pig	,,	67
Paper, Coated	,,	1 422
Paper, Cardboard	,,	39
Paper, Chipboard	,,	2,536
Paper Duplex Board	,,	864
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,394
Motor-cars	Pcs.	36
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	51
Cigarettes	Mill:	37,500
Turpentine	Galls	416
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	GUnits	465,740

MIKASA MARU, July 28.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100 Pls.	348
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,688

FERNDALE, July 29.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co)
From U. S. of America

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls	339
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 1,750 ,,	5,464

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON July 29
(Agents: Robert Doller Co.)
From U. S of merica.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	270
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	397
Apples, Fresh	,,	14
Bones, Cow	,,	226
Flour, Wheat	,,	819
Ink, Printing	,,	370
Motor-cars	Pcs.	4
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	12
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	Sup.ft.	47,219
Paints	Galls.	20
Varnishes	,,	500
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	G.Units	2,081
From Japan		
Waterppoof Cloth	Yds.	300

KOREA MARU, July 30.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U S. of America.

Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	29
From Vancouver		
Flour, Wheat	,,	735

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 1,922,840
September 24.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Sept.22	Sept.23
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	25	25¼
156½	108¼	American Can	120⅛	124⅞
101¾	56¼	American & Foreign Power	61½	63
100⅞	46	American Rolling Mill	46	47¾
79½	53	American Smelting	64	62½
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel.	208	211⅛
129⅞	118½	American Tobacco "B"	118⅛	120
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works	91⅜	95½
81½	44⅛	Anaconda Copper	43¾	42⅝
122⅜	96¼	Baltimore & Ohio	99⅛	98¾
110¼	75	Bethlehem Steel	83⅜	85½
50½	23⅝	Borg Warner	26	25⅞
33⅜	12⅜	Calumet & Helca	12⅜	12
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	180½	182¼
362¾	150	J. I. Case	—	155⅝
125⅛	90	Chicago Rock Island	93¾	93
43	24	Chrysler	25⅝	25⅞
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common	27½	27¾
87	55	Columbia Gas & Electric	60⅜	61½
37⅜	13¾	Columbia Graphaphone	14⅞	16¼
20¼	12⅝	Commonwealth Southern	12⅞	13
6¼	3¼	,, ,, war.	3¼	3⅝
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	104⅛	106½
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	18⅛	18
111⅜	83⅛	Corn Products	87	Elim
14⅞	5⅞	Curtiss Wright	5⅞	5¾
145¼	95¾	Du Pont de Nemours	112½	115½
53⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	31¾	32⅛
255¼	175¾	Eastman Kodak	204¾	207
117⅜	70¼	Electric Bond & Share	72⅜	74⅛
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	39	40
34⅝	13¾	Fokker Aeroplane	Mutl.	15⅞
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	45⅛	47¼
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric	67	68
61¼	46⅛	General Food	55½	55⅞
54¼	37½	General Motors	41⅝	42½
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal	77½	79
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	39¼	39⅝
58	21	Goodrich Rubber	22	22
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	52	54
59⅞	18	Granby	20¾	19¾
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	95¼	95
75⅜	55¾	International Cement	63½	63⅛
14½	5	International Combu. Eng.	6¼	6¼
115¾	72	International Harvester	72½	73⅞
44⅝	20	International Nickel	22¾	23⅛
77⅜	40⅛	International Tel. & Tel.	37⅞	38⅝
148⅝	70	Johns Manville	83	85⅞
63¾	33⅛	Kemecott Copper	33⅛	33
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	26⅜	26⅝
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	27¾	30¼
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	96	98⅜
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	72	74¼
44⅞	20¼	Ludlum Steel	20¼	21½
49⅞	29⅜	Montgomery Ward	33	33
32	13⅛	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	13¾	13⅛
192¾	150¾	New York Central	159⅛	159¼
107⅛	71⅜	Pacific Lighting	75⅛	77⅞
23⅜	12½	Packard Motor Car	12½	12½
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	54⅛	56⅛
85⅝	67⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	72	72¼
16½	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation	10½	10½
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	31	30¼
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	89⅛	91
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	34⅝	34
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum	29½	31
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50⅛	50⅝
100⅝	56	Sears Roebuck	64⅞	66
25⅛	14	Shell Union	14	13⅝
94⅛	21	Simmons Company	25	26
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	55¾	57
129	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric	95	96½
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	65½	66¼
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	30⅛	29⅞
60½	50⅛	Texas Corporation	50½	50½
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	56½	57
89¼	55⅛	Timken Roller Bearing	61⅝	63¼
47⅜	19	Trans America	21⅝	22
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	71⅝	73⅝
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	216¾	213⅝
99	48½	United Aircraft & Transp't	51¾	53¾
49⅜	31¼	United Gas & Improvement	34¼	35
35	17⅞	U.S. Rubber	17⅞	17½
198¾	151⅝	U.S. Steel	160	162⅝
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	77⅞	80⅛
80¼	24⅝	Warner Bros. Pictures	Mutl.	27¼
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	138	140⅝
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	62	62¾
		Call Money	2%	2%

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WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

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.....
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54-188

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Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	14	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
October	23	1926	„	38	„	8
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

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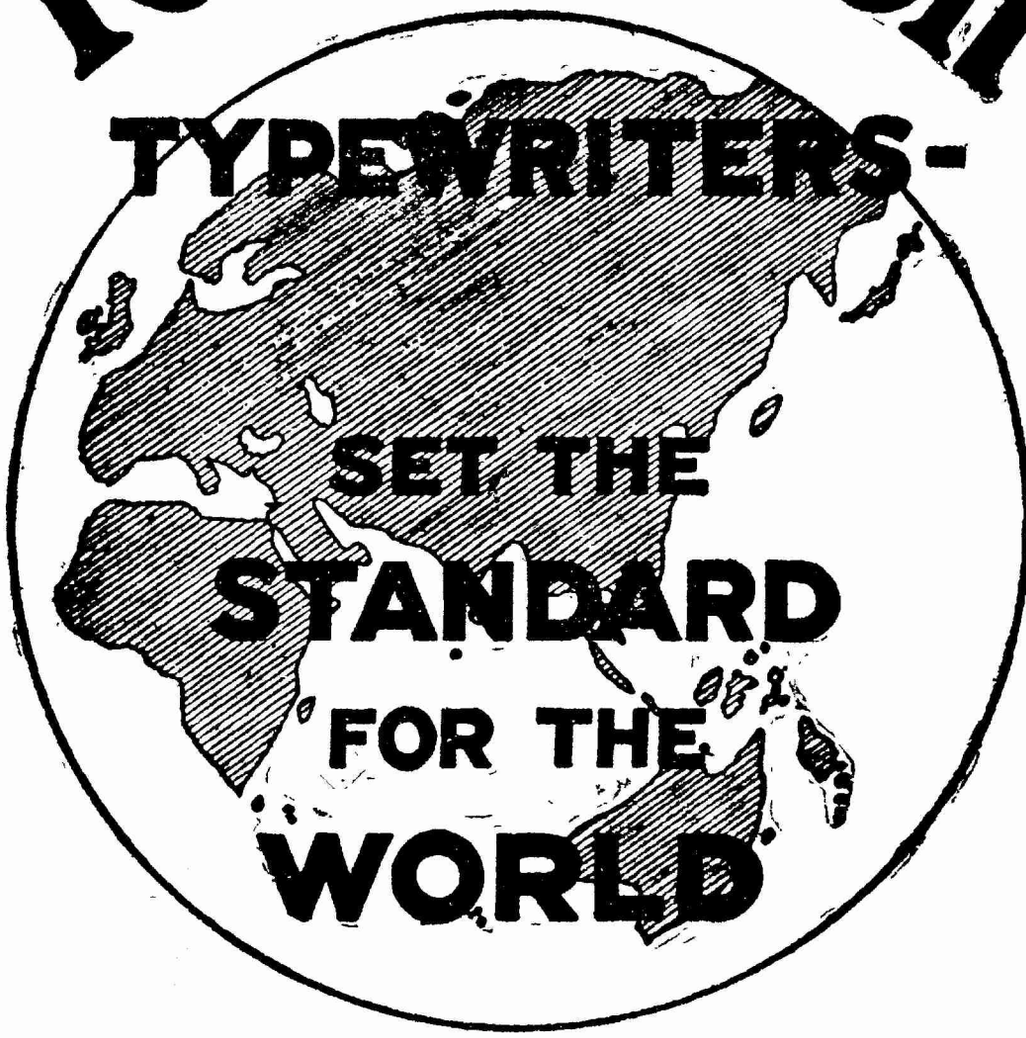

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